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ABSTRACT

This volume is designed to be a comprehensive description of the Polish educational system as it existed under the communist regime, and of the radical changes currently taking place, as well as of possible future trends. Chapter 1 describes Poland's history, geography, and population. Chapter 2 describes the background and structure of its education system. Chapter 3 covers preschool and elementary education, its structure and curriculum. Chapter 4 treats secondary education. Chapter 5 describes tertiary education including administration, finance, admissions, institutions, graduate studies and titles, post-graduate studies, Communist party university-level studies, adult higher education, and student and faculty exchange programs. Chapter 6 looks at specialized study in fine arts, public safety, law, medical and health professions, military education, religious education and training, and teacher training. Chapter 7 covers graduate education including degrees offered, fields of study and levels of achievement. Chapter 8 describes adult education. Chapter 9 contains suggestions and guidelines for admissions officers in United States colleges and universities. Appendixes contains information on training fields in skilled and technical occupations, institutional profiles, foreign language teacher training colleges, and sample documents. Includes a glossary, index and bibliography. (JB)

ED 384 328

Republic of Poland

A WORKSHOP REPORT
Sponsored by
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1992

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The ADMISSION and PLACEMENT of STUDENTS from the

Republic of Poland

A WORKSHOP REPORT
Sponsored by
Projects for International Education Research
1992

Josef Silny, *PIER Workshop Director*
Josef Silny and Associates, Inc., International Education Consultants

Frederick E. Lockyear, *Associate Workshop Director*
International Advisory Services

Edward Devlin, *Editor*
Monterey Peninsula College

Eva-Angloa Adam
Georgia State University

Ann Koenig
Educational Credential Evaluators, Inc.

Jane Shepard
University of Maryland

Alice Gandara (Observer)
International Education Research Foundation

Placement Recommendations Approved by the
National Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Educational Credentials

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
of COLLEGIATE REGISTRARS
and ADMISSIONS OFFICERS
Washington, DC

NAFSA: ASSOCIATION
of INTERNATIONAL EDUCATORS
Washington, DC

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American Association
of Collegiate Registrars
and Admissions Officers
One Dupont Circle, Suite 330
Washington, DC 20036-1171
Telephone (202)293-9161
FAX (202)872-8857

NAFSA: Association of
International Educators
1875 Connecticut Avenue
Suite 1000
Wash., DC 20009-5728
Telephone (202)462-4811
FAX (202)667-3419

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FOREWORD

When I left the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in 1967 to immigrate to the United States, I never dreamed that nearly 25 years later I would lead a delegation of U.S. educators to a free and democratic Poland and Czecho-Slovakia. Of all the professional activities I have been involved in for the past twenty years the PIER Workshop in Poland and Czecho-Slovakia was the most special and challenging one. Our challenge consisted of describing the educational system as it existed in Poland under the communist regime, comprehending and describing the radical changes which were taking place virtually daily, and attempting to describe the future.

There are many organizations and individuals who were instrumental in helping us with this publication. Most of all, I would like to thank the United States of America for allowing me to become one of its citizens and for giving me the opportunity to lead a happy and productive life.

This project would never have taken place without the very generous support of the following organizations: United States Information Agency; Graduate Management Admissions Council; the TOEFL Policy Council; Educational Credential Evaluators, Inc.; Education International Inc.; and International Education Research Foundation, Inc.

I would like to thank our colleagues in Poland who were so eager to help with this publication; there were so many, we could never hope to acknowledge each one properly. We would like to express our special appreciation to Mr. Stanisław Puchała of the Ministry of National Education for arranging our planning trip and coordinating the Workshop Team visit. Special thanks as well to Elizabeth Corwin of USIS Warsaw; Dorota Rogowska of the Ministry of National Education; Vice-Rector Elżbieta Hassmann-Poznańska of the Academy of Medicine of Bialystok; Rector Kazimierz Pieńkowski of the Technological University of Bialystok; Dr. Aleksander J. Garlicki of the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy of Krakow; Dr hab. Michał Rozbicki of the American Studies Center of Warsaw University; Vice-rector Włodzimierz Siwiński of Warsaw University; and Dr. Krzysztof Opolski of the Research Institute for Science Policy and Higher Education. There were many, many more.

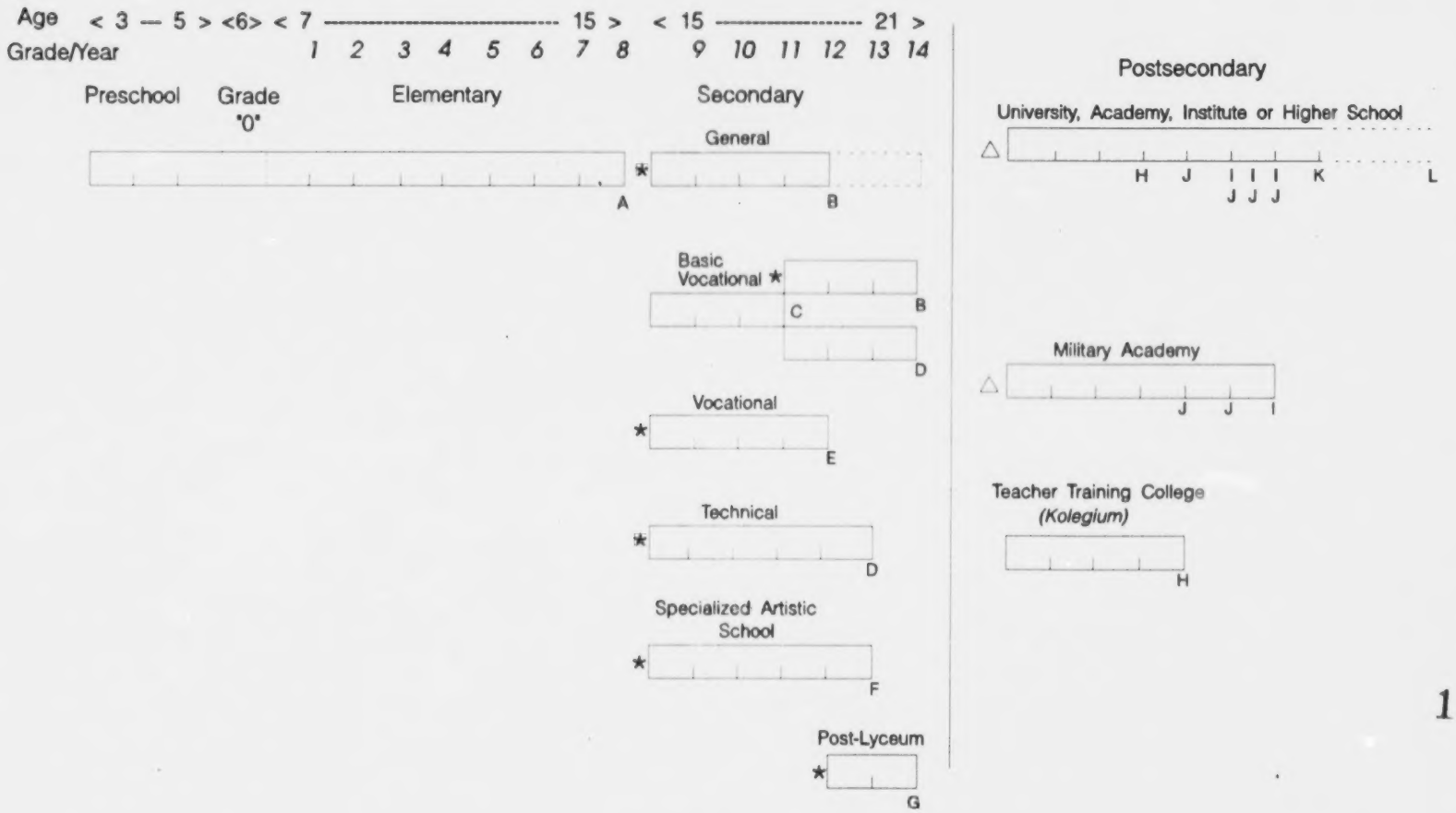
We also wish to acknowledge the assistance of NAFSA: Association of International Educators in administering the funds and to Henrianne Wakefield of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers for providing editorial assistance and arranging for the publication and distribution of the volumes.

My greatest appreciation goes to my friends and colleagues who are most responsible for this publication: to Fred Lockyear for being the Associate Director of the Workshop, a superb logistics coordinator, a Co-Team Leader, and most of all for being the originator and instigator of this project; to Ed Devlin for a highly professional editing job and for being the Co-Team Leader; to the PIER members Eva-Angela Adan and Jane Shepard, and the PIER observer Alice Gandara for their hard work and for writing this publication. And, finally, very special thanks from all of us to PIER member Ann Koenig for her extra work, both linguistic and intellectual, that helped make this workshop what it was.

Josef Silny
Workshop Director

Map 1: Poland (1991)

The Educational System of the Republic of Poland (1991)



NOTES: * Requires entrance examination

Δ Entrance examination as required by specific faculties

A: *Świadectwo Ukończenia Szkoły Podstawowej* (Certificate of completion of elementary school)
B: *Świadectwo Dojrzałości Liceum Ogólnokształcącego* (Maturity certificate from general secondary school)
C: *Świadectwo Ukończenia Zasadniczej Szkoły Zawodowej* (Certificate of completion of basic vocational school)
D: *Świadectwo Dojrzałości Technikum Zawodowego* (Maturity certificate from technical secondary school)
E: *Świadectwo Ukończenia Liceum Zawodowego -- Economicznego, Medycznego...* (Certificate of completion of vocational school -- Economics, Medical...)
F: *Świadectwo Dojrzałości Szkoły -- Artystycznej, Muzycznej ...* (Maturity certificate from specialized secondary school of Art, Music...)
G: *Dyplom Ukończenia Policealnego Studium Zawodowego* (Diploma of completion of post-lyceum vocational school)
H: *Dyplom Ukończenia Wyższych Studiów Zawodowych* (Diploma of higher occupational studies)
I: *Lekarz (Dentysta/Stomatologa)* (Physician [dentist/stomatologist]) -- 5 years
Lekarz (Weterynarii) (Physician [veterinary]) -- 5½ years
Lekarz (Physician) -- 6 years
J: *Magister* (4-5 years)
K: *Doktor/Doktor Nauk* (3 years minimum)
L: *Doktor Habilitowany* (3-9 years after completion of *doktor*)

I. THE COUNTRY

History

The name Poland comes from "Polonie," meaning "dwellers of the plains." The Polonie were a Slavic tribe whose linguistic and ethnic origins can be traced back to the Western Slavs who migrated to Central Europe around the time of Charlemagne (800 A.D.).

The Polonie settled on the banks of the Warta River and in the middle of the tenth century had organized the Slavonic tribes of the Vistula and Oder Rivers under the leadership of the Polanian Prince Mieszko. The establishment of the Polish nation began with the reign of Mieszko (962-92 A.D.) as the first historic monarch of the Piast dynasty.

The most significant contribution of Mieszko's reign to the Polish state was his conversion to Christianity. This favored the introduction of Western European traditions, and strengthened Poland's new political status as an independent nation under Roman Catholic protection. The Polish kingdom was further consolidated and expanded under his son, Boleslaw I (992-1025), also known as the Brave. He secured Poland's prosperity through the Middle Ages with the opening of trade routes to the Black Sea. Two hundred years of feudal disintegration followed the death of his successor, Boleslaw III (1102-38), increasing Polish vulnerability to foreign invasions from the Tartars, Lithuanians, Prussians, and finally, the Teutonic Knights at the beginning of the fourteenth century.

The unity of Poland was restored under Wladislaw I (1306-33) and his son, Casimir the Great (1333-70), the last Piast king. Casimir's reign was characterized by economic prosperity, by the flourishing of culture and by political stability. His internal policies brought the codification of law and the centralization of government. Considerable success in foreign policy restored Poland's trade and guaranteed peace with the Teutonic Knights. Equally significant were his contributions to education and gothic architecture. The constant threat of Teutonic occupation years led to the union of Poland and Lithuania 16 years after Casimir's death. The marriage of Queen Jadwiga, Casimir's descendant, and Ladislaw Jagiello, Grand Prince of Lithuania in 1386, was the beginning of the Jagiellonian dynasty.

Under the Jagiellonian dynasty, Poland defeated the Teutonic Knights, extended its power from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and reached its Golden Age. A parliamentary legislature, the *Sejm*, was established and eventually became the supreme organ of power in the state. Following the death of the last Jagiellonian ruler, Zygmund II (1548-72), Poland's fate fell into the hands of elected kings from the royal houses of Europe. The political structure deteriorated, the economy suffered, and the intellectual life of the country regressed to medieval scholasticism.

The last Polish king, Stanislaw Augustus Poniatowski, was restored to power in 1764 under pressure exerted by Catherine the Great. Polish reaction to Russia's continuous interference in the state's affairs resulted in an organized opposition, the Confederation of Bar (1768), which was crushed by combined Russian, Prussian and Austrian forces. Their victory occasioned the first partition of Poland in 1772. These three powers seized one-fourth of the territory of Poland inhabited by one-third of its population.

Eastern Pomerania was occupied by Prussia; Russia annexed Livonia and Byelorussian territory to the east of the Dvina River; and Austria appropriated Galicia.

A second partition by Russia and Prussia took place in 1792. This time Russia enlarged its holdings of Byelorussian territory to the west of the Dnieper River and acquired most of the Ukraine. Prussia obtained the city of Gdansk and the province of Posnania. The remaining one-third independent but occupied territory disappeared as Austria rejoined the other two in the third partition of 1795. Austria seized an area including Krakow, Lublin and the region south of Warsaw. Prussia annexed Warsaw and Bialystok. Russia occupied the central region which extended from the duchy of Courland to include the rest of Lithuania and the Ukraine.

Following Napoleon's victory over Prussia, a short-lived Polish state emerged in 1807 as the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. After the Congress of Vienna in 1815 the Duchy was taken over by Russia, which established a small but semi-autonomous kingdom. During this period, significant industrial development took place and the Polish language and culture were revived. The next 100 years were a period of nationalistic uprising and struggles which brought repression and strong opposition from the Russian government to the resurgence of Polish culture.

The rebirth of Poland as an independent nation did not take place until the end of World War I (November 11, 1918). Its new frontiers were determined by the Treaty of Versailles (1919) and the 1921 Treaty of Riga. The new Polish republic acquired, as a result, an area of 390,000 square kilometers and incorporated 27 million people including 15% Ukrainians, 7% Jews, 4% Byelorussians, 4% Germans, and the remaining 70% ethnic Poles. The reconstruction of the Polish state included the establishment of parliamentary democracy, the implementation of a national system of education and the limited development of its industry.

The independence gained after the first war was lost in 1939 under the occupation of Nazi Germany. Under the Nazi and Soviet invasions, Poland sustained great losses in human life (over 6 million people), material assets (38% of pre-war acquisitions), and territories (the western provinces to Germany and the eastern provinces to the USSR). The defeat of Germany by the Red Army and the rapid advancement of Soviet troops into Poland in the summer of 1944 shaped the emerging phase of Polish history. The Manifesto issued by the Polish Communist Party in July of 1944 laid the basis for the sovietization of the country and the foundation of the People's Republic of Poland in 1947. The Constitution of 1952 confirmed the position of the People's Republic as an instrument of Soviet rule.

The pro-Soviet government that ruled Poland after World War II was challenged by an outburst of protests initiated by workers at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk in 1980. A year later, the workers' demands for an autonomous trade union were met and led to the establishment of a labor organization known as "Solidarity." Solidarity's victory in obtaining subsequent government concessions encouraged the support of intellectuals, peasants, and the clergy. The activities of the Solidarity movement were suppressed by the imposition of Martial Law from December 1981 to July 1983. In spite of the government's decree banning Solidarity in October 1982, members of the movement continued their struggle and transformed their trade union into an effective underground organization. The series of organized strikes and demonstrations which eventually spread throughout the country led to the deposition of the Communist regime in 1989 by an overwhelming victory of the Solidarity party in the June 1989 election. A coalition government was installed on the basis of a round-table agreement. As a result, a Solidarity member,

Tadeusz Mazowiecki, was chosen as Premier and a representative of the previous government, former Communist Party chief Wojciech Jaruzelski, filled the newly-created office of President of the republic. In December 1989 the name of the country was changed to the Republic of Poland.

During the transitional government, several reforms were introduced to lay the foundation for the development of the new socioeconomic system. These included the establishment of a free-market economy and a new financial system, the conversion of the *złoty* into dollars or other western currencies within the country in preparation for full convertibility, and the right to own private property. In December of 1990 the new republic elected its first democratic president, Lech Walesa, who, from being a labor activist in the 1970s, became the head of the Solidarity trade union and a Nobel laureate in 1983.

Until 1989 the highest governmental authority under the Constitution of 1952 was a unicameral parliament, the *Sejm*, with the executive and administrative branches under its control. The ultimate decision-making power was the Polish United Worker's Party (PZPR).

Under the amended 1952 Constitution, the structure of the Polish government changed from a unicameral legislature to a bicameral National Assembly. The National Assembly, the current legislative power, comprises a newly established 100-member Senate, and the 460-member *Sejm*. The executive powers of the state, formerly under the Council of Ministers have been transferred to the recently created Office of the Presidency. The President is to be elected by the National Assembly to a six-year term. In the event that the Office of the Presidency becomes vacant, the Speaker of the *Sejm* assumes the responsibility of Head of State. The Council of State which formerly represented the executive committee of the *Sejm* is being abolished, and the Polish United Worker's Party was disbanded in January 1990. There are currently 13 different political parties in Poland, four of which were represented in the December 1990 election.

For administrative purposes, Poland underwent a territorial division in June of 1975 and is now made up 49 voivodships (districts), divided in turn into 799 towns, 21 urban districts (e.g., Warsaw, Krakow, Lodz and Wroclaw), and 1,533 communes. The chief administrators of the different levels are the governors, the city mayors, and the town and district heads.

Geography

With an area of 120,000 square miles (about the size of New Mexico) and a population of 38.2 million, Poland is the seventh largest country in Europe both in size and population.

The capital of Poland is Warsaw. First established as a town around the fourteenth century, it became the seat of King Sigismund III Vasa's royal government in 1596. Warsaw is located on the Mazovian plain and has a population of approximately 1.66 million.

Situated in the northeastern portion of Central Europe, Poland extends 400 miles from the Baltic coast in the north to the Carpathian Mountains in the south, and 440 miles between the east and west borders. The boundaries of post-war Poland were delineated in the Yalta Agreement (1945). In the east it borders the former Soviet Union: in the west, the former German Democratic Republic: in the south, Czecho-Slovakia: and in the north, 325.6 miles of Baltic seacoast. Poland is for the most part flat with an average elevation of 571 feet above sea level. The highest point is the Rysk peak (8,200 feet) in the Tatra range of the Carpathians.

The Polish landscape is divided into several topographical areas. The Central Plains cover three-fourths of the country, including Warsaw, Lodz, and Poznan, and is the most agricultural area. The Southern Uplands, which extends from Poznan to Krakow and Rzeszow, is rich in mineral deposits, and has, therefore, become a major mining and metallurgical area. The Upland zone is the most densely forested area. Two major rivers, the Oder and the Vistula, have been used for in-land transport. Access to the Baltic sea and trade with the rest of the world is possible through the old Hanseatic port of Gdansk and the ports of Gdynia and Szczecin acquired after World War II.

Poland's climate is temperate in the west and dry and cool in the east. It is said that the variability of weather caused by the intercross of these two climates accounts for six distinct seasons. Precipitation is most copious in the mountain areas, averaging up to 60 inches annually. The average annual precipitation for the rest of the country is about 24 inches.

Poland's economic development has depended not only on its industry but also on its agriculture. In 1981, farmland covered 62% of the country. Agricultural operations included private, state and cooperative farming. The principal crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, and sugar beets. Forestry, in-land fishing, and animal breeding also account for a large percentage of the overall agricultural production.

Poland's industry is largely based on its natural resources. Its coal deposits rank third in Europe and sixth in the world, making Poland the second largest coal exporter in the world. Coal represented 8% of the total export earnings for 1988. Poland's soil is also rich in copper, lead, and zinc deposits, the last two ranking fifth in size in the world. Moderate reserves of petroleum and natural gas can be found, but they are not sufficient to meet the country's demands. Therefore, Poland has relied heavily on oil imports from the Soviet Union. The chief branches of Polish industry are mining and metallurgy, sea-fishing, manufacturing, power, and construction.

Foreign trade has undergone major reforms in the early eighties. The value of exports in 1987 reached US$26 billion and imports exceeded US$24.3 billion. Fifty percent of trade activities had traditionally been with the Soviet Union and members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance/COMECON (disbanded in early 1991). Poland's current trade deficit is US$7 million, and the hard currency external debt in late 1989 was US$49 million. In spite of severe economic problems, due in part to poor centralized planning, it is estimated that the gross national product increased 2.5% between 1980 and 1988, reaching US$85.6 million in 1989.

Population

The population of Poland today (38.2 million) is three million more than the estimated number of inhabitants when Hitler invaded Poland in 1939. The average annual population increase in the last ten years has been 0.8%.

Poland's population was significantly reduced as a result of World War II due to the extermination of six million people during the war. After the war, the loss of 35,100 square miles to the Soviet Union, and the relocation of Germans and Eastern Slavs also caused a reduction in population. Less than 70% of the population had been Polish in pre-war times. The other major ethnic groups included Germans, Jews, Ukrainians, Byelorussians and Lithuanians.

In contrast, contemporary Poland is considered a homogeneous society; ninety-eight percent of the population is Polish and the largest ethnic minorities are Ukrainians and Byelorussians. The average population density as of December 1988 was 47.3 per square mile. Presently, 61% of the population are urban dwellers. As of 1988 the largest cities were Warsaw (1,664,700), Lodz (851,500), Krakow (743,700), Wroclaw (637,400), Poznan (586,500), and Gdansk (461,500).

In spite of the ethnic diversity which has characterized Poland through the centuries, Polish has been preserved as the national language. Derivations of Polish include the Kashubian, Kuyavian, Silesian, and Mazovian dialects which are spoken locally.

The Roman Catholic Church has played a prominent role in the development of Poland since the introduction of Christianity by the Polanian Prince Mieszko around 966. Approximately 95% of the population today are Roman Catholic; the remaining 5% are Protestants (100,000), Muslims (3,000), and Jews (2,000).

II. EDUCATION: BACKGROUND AND STRUCTURE

History of Polish Education

From its beginnings in the Middle Ages, the educational tradition of Poland has paralleled that of Western European countries. The twelfth century witnessed the rise of Cathedral schools in Krakow and the development of educational institutions by the clergy. The onset of Polish academics was the establishment of the University of Krakow (originally founded as the Krakow Academy) by King Casimir the Great in 1364. The second institution of higher learning in Central Europe, the University was originally a training center for lawyers and government administrators. In 1400 the University was expanded to include the study of humanities and medicine under the flourishing reign of King Wladislaw Jagiello from whom it later took the name Jagiellonian University. During the Jagiellonian Dynasty the University of Krakow also supported the development of scientific studies that led to the astronomical discoveries of Nicholas Copernicus in the sixteenth century. During this period, other centers of secular learning were founded, such as the University of Vilnius (1579).

After years of foreign rule and the deplorable economic conditions which affected the intellectual development of the country, education became a priority of the Polish King Stanislaw IP Poniatowski. Under his reign (1764-95), the first historical attempts to democratize Polish education resulted in the establishment of a National Education Commission (1773).

The birth of a national system of education can be attributed to Stanislas Konarski, a Piarist priest and political activist. The concept, however, was first introduced by Simon Marycki, a sixteenth century humanist. The measures adopted by the Commission included the establishment of school regulations (published in 1783), the upgrading of the traditional curriculum, the development of standard textbooks, and the updating of teaching methods. The number of secondary schools grew in provincial towns, and better educational opportunities were provided for girls and minorities. Secondary education was placed under the supervision of universities.

Following the third partition and dissolution of the Polish Kingdom (1795-1918), Poles were subordinated to three distinctly different educational and life styles: Russian, Prussian, and Austrian. Under Russian and Prussian occupation, there was an absence of Polish language in education and everyday life, and limited educational opportunities for Polish children, plus termination of university education altogether. The Universities of Warsaw and Vilnius were closed. The former was reopened in 1869 as the Russian University of Warsaw.

Poles living in Austrian-occupied territories benefitted from a well developed educational system supported by the Imperial Treasury of Austria. It consisted of four years of compulsory education and eight years of secondary studies in the old German *Gymnasium* or *Realschule* tradition. Apprenticeship, vocational, and teacher training existed as an alternative to general secondary studies. Under Austrian rule, several institutions of higher learning were established, e.g., Lvov University (1817), Lvov Engineering College (1835), Academy of Veterinary Medicine (1896), and the Polish Academy of Sciences and Letters of Krakow (1872). Other institutions such as Krakow's School of Arts (1900) and the Music

Conservatories of Krakow and Lvov acquired academic rank.

When Poland regained its independence following World War I, the educational system was reorganized under a national Ministry of Education. A seven-year compulsory program for students aged 7-14 was decreed for the first time in 1919 and enforced later on by the School Reform Bill of 1932. The secondary program consisted of six years of education divided into a four-year *gymnasium* which provided general education leading to the lyceum or to a vocational program, and a two-year lyceum offering a college preparatory curriculum leading to a maturity certificate. Vocational schools, first introduced in Poland by a priest, Stanislas Staszic (1815), were organized on two levels: a vocational gymnasium and a vocational lyceum both providing training in technical, agricultural and commercial areas, as well as continuing education for the working youth. Teacher training for elementary school teachers took place at two- and three-year lyceums and teacher training schools. Secondary school teachers were trained at the postsecondary level. Postsecondary education included traditional university programs and non-traditional adult programs at the Free University and the Correspondence College in Warsaw.

Various institutions of higher learning were created and supported by the state after World War I, e.g., the University of Poznan. The only exception was the Catholic University of Lublin (1918) established under the support of a wealthy beet-sugar producer, Karol Jaroszynski. The Catholic University was the only private university to survive under Communist Poland.

When Germany invaded Poland in 1939 a full-fledged educational system was in place. More than 15% of the overall population was enrolled at some level of education. Of the 5.34 million students receiving instruction at the different levels for the 1937-38 academic year, 91% were enrolled at the elementary level, 8% at the secondary level, and 0.9% at the higher education level.

After the German occupation of Poland in 1939 the educational system collapsed. Only elementary education remained available to Polish children along with minimal technical and vocational training.

Post-War Education

Background

The devastation of World War II and the political goals of the new system in power made the reconstruction of the educational system an immediate priority. Basically, the structure that had existed prior to 1945 was re-established. However, the goals, principles, and ideologies of the new regime dictated the development of post-war education. The goals of the new socialist base structure included the eradication of illiteracy, the expansion of educational opportunities to all levels of society, the training of a skilled labor force to meet the new industrialization demands, and the indoctrination of the masses in the Marxist-Leninist ideology. Some of the principles that supported the attainment of such goals were the establishment of a universal compulsory school system, the implementation of a uniform curriculum, the diversification of vocational and technical training, and the development of adult educational programs.

The post-war educational system was under a centralized planning apparatus subject to the absolute control of the Polish United Workers' Party. The foundations of the new structure were laid out in a 1955 Decree which introduced a free, secular, and compulsory 11-year system. This comprised seven years of elementary education and combined the gymnasium and lyceum into a four-year

general secondary program. Another fundamental reform of 1947 was the nationalization of private schools, with the exception of the Catholic University of Lublin. Under a second phase of development vocational and technical programs were expanded by a 1951 Ordinance. Adult learning programs were subsequently implemented in 1961.

Further reorganization took place in 1961, extending elementary education from seven to eight years and extending the secondary program to include grades 9 to 12. These reforms were implemented between 1967 and 1970. The restructuring of the school system throughout the years has included the modification, diversification and updating of the curricula, with Russian language and courses intended to indoctrinate students in Marxist-Leninist ideology continuously remaining in the curriculum until 1990.

Administration

The administration of Polish education prior to 1989 was based on a centralized planning system, and was under the control and direction of central and local parties and government institutions. Education at all levels was governed by constitutional laws or ordinances proposed at the ministerial level and approved by the *Sejm*.

Following the educational reform of 1972 pre-elementary (excluding nurseries), elementary, secondary and vocational levels of education were placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Education and Upbringing, which was charged with planning, budgeting, staffing, curriculum development, textbooks, and general administration.

Higher education became the responsibility of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology, which selected university rectors and higher administrators, established recruitment policies and enrollment quotas, coordinated scientific research, and developed graduate training for research and technical personnel.

Specialized professional institutions fell under the control of the Ministries of Health and Social Welfare (medical academies), Merchant Marine (maritime schools), Culture and Art (schools of the arts, music, and drama), and the Committee of Physical Culture, Sport, and Tourism (physical education schools).

A resolution adopted at the 10th Congress of the Central Party Committee in January, 1986 reorganized all types of education under a Ministry of National Education, each type to be under the control of a separate department: General Education (kindergarten-general secondary), Vocational Education, and Higher Education. The latter supervises specialized training in conjunction with other ministries and committees. For example, Physical Therapy studies fall under the joint supervision of the Ministry of National Education and the re-named Central Committee for Physical Culture and Sport.

The educational affairs at the provincial level have been coordinated by a General Directorate (Curatoria) responsible to the Ministry through 49 district administrations, each represented by a Curator. Effective 1990 the curator is appointed by and responsible to the Ministry of National Education. The primary function of the curator is to carry out the policies and directives of the Ministry in the areas of teacher supervision, curriculum development, and school policies. The curator is also responsible for the administration of the Maturity examinations.

In the past, school inspectors (under the authority of the curator) were the chief school administrators in communes and towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants. In smaller

communities this function was carried out by the mayor. The responsibilities of the school inspector included teacher hiring and budgeting. However, this position was phased out in 1990 and the responsibilities assumed by each school's headmaster. Until recently, headmasters reported to the local inspectors and handled school administration in collaboration with a community council, but will now have more independent authority.

Until 1990 institutions of higher learning had been subjected to ministerial but not local control. However, they worked with regional advisory councils on matters concerning the development of academic programs according to regional needs. The new political order in Poland has brought about some preliminary reforms at all levels of education. Since 1990 educational institutions have enjoyed more autonomy. Postsecondary institutions have become self-governing autonomous bodies and private institutions are authorized to operate under the supervision of the Ministry of National Education. Under the new Educational Act, the Ministry will provide guidelines but will not mandate the use of specific textbooks or the adherence to a strict curriculum in elementary and secondary schools. School districts have the authority for hiring, class scheduling, and curriculum development.

Financing

Educational financing has been primarily a function of the state. Education has been free and all elementary, secondary and post-secondary institutions, with the exception of the Catholic University of Lublin, have been financed by the state. Funding sources come from central and regional budgets under designated Ministerial authority.

Generally, nursery schools, and adult and vocational schools established by cooperatives or business enterprises are privately funded. The new private elementary and secondary schools are subsidized by the government. They receive 50% of the estimated total cost of educating the enrolled students in public schools. In a major shift of fiscal responsibility, it is expected that by 1994 all elementary schools will be funded at the local level (as all preschools are now).

The current public expenditure on education has more than tripled in the last two years. However, less than 12% of the national budget is currently spent on education, with 6% allocated to the elementary level, 3% to the secondary level and 0.5% to post-lyceum schools. With the new educational reforms, future educational funding may be expected from increased taxation of the private sector.

Organization

Poland's educational system is currently organized in four stages, with Polish the language of instruction at all levels. The first stage is a four-year preschool program (ages 3-6), followed by eight years of compulsory elementary education. After three to five years of diverse secondary programs, qualifying students may continue with postsecondary studies which vary in length according to the student's career objectives and types of institutions.

In 1988, 50% of children aged 3 to 6 were attending kindergarten, and 98.5% of 6-year olds were enrolled in the compulsory preschool year. Preschool attendance is higher in urban areas than in rural, although efforts have been made in the past to spread preschool education to small town children. Attendance at elementary schools has grown at an annual rate of 2.2% for the last few years. In the 1987-88 year, it increased by 3.2% in the urban areas and 0.5% in the countryside. Rural students represent 37.3% of the total elementary school enrollment. Ninety-eight percent of elementary school graduates proceed to some form of secondary education, 76% of

whom enroll in basic or vocational/technical training. The remaining 24% enter general secondary schools. Only 13.5% of secondary school graduates enroll in institutions of higher learning. There are currently 112 such institutions, including universities, technical universities and specialized schools and academies.

Table 2.1 gives a breakdown of enrollment at the different levels and tracks.

Table 2.1 Enrollment at Different Educational Levels (1985-90)

Number of Students

Type of School	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Nursery Schools	-	1,408,500	1,415,300	947,608	1,322,365
Elementary Schools	4,795,368	4,873,437	5,030,100	-	-
Basic Vocational Schools	719,397	750,669	749,700	810,590	841,630
Specialized Secondary Schools	486,217	509,207	524,300	-	-
General Lyceum	337,600	352,700	372,600	393,500	414,099
Schools of Higher Education	-	-	332,500	-	-

Sources: *Development of Education in the Polish People's Republic, 1977-79*, Ministry of Education, Warsaw, 1979; *Higher Education in Poland*, Ministry of Education, Warsaw, 1987; *Informacja*, Ministry of National Education, Warsaw, 1991.

Academic Calendar

The academic year in Poland is divided into two semesters. Elementary and secondary schools operate five or six days per week from September to June. The school year is 34 to 40 weeks long. For institutions of higher learning, the first semester runs from October to early February and the second from late February to June.

Grading, Evaluation, and Promotion

Up to 1990 Poland used a unified grading system based on four ratings ranging from *bardzo dobry* (very good) to *niedostateczny* (unsatisfactory). Effective Fall, 1991, the grading system used in elementary and secondary schools will be based on a 6-point scale.

Prior to Fall 1991

5 *bardzo dobry* - very good
4 *dobry* - good
3 *dostateczny* - satisfactory
2 *niedostateczny* - unsatisfactory

Effective Fall 1991

6 *celujący* - excellent
5 *bardzo dobry* - very good
4 *dobry* - good
3 *dostateczny* - satisfactory
2 *mierny* - barely passing
1 *niedostateczny* - unsatisfactory

The academic progress of elementary school children is assessed on the basis of class performance, homework, and test achievements. Elementary school grades are recorded on a report card called *Dzienniczek ucznia*. In the 1973-74 school year promotion became automatic for students in grades 1-4. Students in grades 5-8 could be promoted with one unsatisfactory mark (rarely, two) in compulsory subjects. This is no longer the case. To be promoted students must receive satisfactory (*dostateczny* - 3) grades on all compulsory subjects. Pupils who fail have the opportunity to take a special examination during the first month of the new school year. Those who fail or elect not to take the examination must repeat the year.

At the post-elementary level students are evaluated on the basis of their daily work, assignments and examinations at the end of each term. There are no comprehensive examinations at the end of the year. Promotion is based on completion of all compulsory subjects with a grade of *dostateczny* - 3. The *swiadectwo szkolne* (school certificate) reports the grades received annually by the students and provides information regarding their promotion. In general, only students with no more than two failing grades may be promoted. Students who receive failing grades at the end of the term due to illness or other exceptional circumstances may appeal their grades. A teachers' council may agree to revise their evaluation or may grant the right to take an *egzamin komisyne* (make-up exam).

III. PRESCHOOL AND ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Structure

Preschool education includes nurseries (*złobki*) for children under 3, and kindergartens (*przedszkoły*) for ages 3 to 6. Since 1971, *klasa zerowa* ("zero" form, i.e., a class just prior to grade 1) classes must be made available to 6-year olds if parents wish them to be provided. Elementary education (*szkoła podstawowa*) begins at age 7, and since 1967 it has included grades 1-8.

As in many other countries, specialized training within the regular school system exists for children with disabilities. Depending on the severity or nature of the disability, instruction may be imparted in the form of special classes within the regular elementary schools, or in special schools for the blind or hearing impaired, or for those with behavioral disorders. Graduates of these programs may continue on to specialized programs at the secondary level.

There are, in addition, specialized elementary schools for talented children in music, ballet or sports. Ordinarily, these schools provide intensive specialized training in those areas supplemented by half-time instruction in the general curriculum.

There are currently 18,241 elementary schools in Poland. This number, however, is insufficient to accommodate the increasing number of children entering school on an annual basis. To accommodate these students, 20% are taught in two shifts and 1.5% are taught in three shifts. Based on projected demographics, the same problem is expected to be present in secondary education, although the current trend of establishing private schools may alleviate this problem to some degree.

Outside the traditional school program, elementary school instruction has been available to working people in factory-operated schools. An estimated 1.4 million workers in 1971 had not completed elementary studies.

Elementary School Curriculum

The first three years of the elementary school curriculum include basic instruction in Polish, social and natural sciences, mathematics, fine arts, and physical education.

In grades 5 through 8, the curriculum is expanded. Foreign language is introduced in grade 5. Biology, physics and astronomy, and geography are introduced in sixth grade. Math, chemistry, and history are taught in seventh and eighth grades. (Until recently, Russian was required in grade 5, and grades 7 and 8 included ideology classes and optional Western European languages). Instruction in fine arts, music, physical education and self-defense is given only in the eighth grade.

A restructuring of the syllabus was completed in 1986 for implementation in the 1986-87 school year. Part of the revision included a reduction in weekly instructional hours in history, Polish, mathematics, geography and physics, and a modification of the curriculum. This has resulted in a less demanding syllabus. Elementary school students now receive an average of 24.5 hours of instruction per week.

The most important changes in the school curriculum in 1990 have been the elimination of obligatory Russian and Marxist-Leninist ideology, which are now

optional. The elementary school curriculum introduced in 1988-89 is outlined, including subsequent modifications, in Table 3.1.

Students who successfully complete the eighth grade receive the Certificate of Completion of Elementary School *(Świadectwo Ukończenia Szkoły Podstawowej*/SUSP) which is required for admission to secondary level studies. The number of elementary school graduates for 1987 increased by 4.7% over 1986.

Table 3.1 Elementary School Curriculum (1988)

	Hours/Week							
YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Standard Subjects								
Polish	8	8	8	7	6	5	5	5
Russian*					3	3	2	2
History				1	2	2	2	2
Theory of Community*							1	2
Social and Natural Environment	1	2	2					
Biology and Hygiene				2	2	2	2	1
Geography				2	2	2	1	1
Physics						2	2	2
Mathematics	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
Chemistry							2	2
Work Technology	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fine Arts	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Physical Education	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Defensive Training*								0.5
West European Language**							2	2
Physical Games	2	2	2					
School Choir**			2					

* Formerly obligatory subjects, now optional. Russian was the only language option in 1988, but is now one of many. "Defensive training" now refers to self-defense.
**Elective subjects as of 1988 (Note: Language study now may begin in grade 5.)

Source: Ministry of National Education, *Report to the 41st Session of the International Education Conference in Geneva*, 1988.

IV. SECONDARY EDUCATION

Structure

According to recent government statistics, 97% of elementary school graduates in Poland enter some form of secondary education, usually at age 15. There are currently three general types of secondary programs:

1. Three-year basic vocational school (*zasadnicza szkoła zawodowe*);

2. Four-year general secondary (*liceum ogólnokształcące*), also called gymnasium, grammar school (*szkoła średnia*) or lyceum;

3. Four- or five-year specialized secondary schools: technical school (*technikum*), vocational school (*liceum zawodowa*), or specialized artistic school (*szkoła artystyczna*).

Basic Vocational School

The basic vocational school (*Zasadnicza Szkoła Zawodowa*) provides a three-year skill-training program in industrial trades (steel working, shipbuilding, industrial mechanics) and agriculture for graduates of elementary school. It is estimated that 52-54% of elementary school graduates enter basic vocational school. No entrance examination is required (except in cases where the number of available places is insufficient to accommodate the number of applicants seeking a particular program).

There are two types of basic vocational schools: one fulltime for traditional students aged 15-18, and the other part-time for working youth. Each program follows a weekly pattern requiring three days of theoretical training and three days of practical training at the school workshop and/or an industrial site. The three-year curriculum includes approximately 38 general education courses, and 18-24 theoretical technical subjects. General education courses are a continuation of elementary school instruction and include Polish, foreign language, mathematics, physics, and history. See Table 4.1 for a sample basic educational program in Electronic Sub-assembly Wiring.

Completion of the training program entitles the student to the Certificate of Completion of Basic Vocational School (*Świadectwo Ukończenia Zasadniczej Szkoły Zawodowej)*. See Document 4.1, which shows the qualification earned.

Graduates of these training programs have access to specialized secondary schools offering advanced technical training (*technikum)*, or to general secondary schools (*licea ogólnokształcące)* to prepare for university entrance. No entrance examination is required of them and in both instances the students are only required to complete three years of study beyond basic vocational school. Since the orientation at the basic vocational schools is predominantly practical, students entering higher secondary programs follow a more academically rigorous curriculum in the three-year program. However, only 10% of basic vocational school graduates continue to further secondary education.

Table 4.1 Sample Basic Vocational School Curriculum (Electronic Sub-assembly Wireman)

Subjects (hrs/wk)	Year 1st	2nd	3rd
Polish	3		
Russian*	1		
History		1	2
Theory of Community*			2
Mathematics		2	2
Physics	2	1	
Physical Education	2	2	2
Defensive Training*		1	1
Principles of Production Tech/Mech Construction	2	2	
Electronics	4	2	
Production Technology		5	3
Industrial Safety and Work Code	1	1	
Economic of Enterprises		1	1
Practical Training	12	12	21
Biology/Chemistry or Geography**		2	
Theory of Law, Economic Sciences, or Environmental Protection	1	1	1
Fine Arts***	1	1	1
Music***	1	1	1
Sports***	2	2	2

*Former obligatory subjects now optional; may take a Western European language instead if available at the school.
**Supplementary subjects
***Optional

Source: Ministry of National Education. *Report to the 41th Session of the International Education Conference in Geneva*. 1988.

General Secondary School

The general secondary school (*liceum ogólnokształcące)* program is four years long (three for graduates of basic vocational schools). It specifically prepares students for entrance to institutions of higher learning. About 20% of elementary school pupils enter general secondary school.

The general secondary school curriculum has undergone several revisions and modifications throughout the years. In the late 1960s, it was a uniform general academic curriculum, including 35% mathematics and natural sciences. A large percentage was also devoted to humanities, and the rest included fine arts, military training, ideology courses, and optional subjects such as Latin, music and sports.

Currently, all students in general secondary school are required to follow a common core in the first year. Beyond the first year, they may choose one of five different academic tracks: general, mathematics/ physics, biology/chemistry, humanistic studies, and pedagogical. The pedagogical track is an experimental program which allows students interested in teaching to find out if they have the appropriate skills and predisposition to become teachers. See Table 4.2 for a sample Grammar School-General Secondary Track. See Chart 4.1 for distribution of students in various tracks.

Students who fail or drop out of the general secondary program may transfer to a specialized secondary program (see below). Generally, they may enter the second year of study at the vocational secondary schools. However, in some selective technical programs, these students may be required to start in the first year.

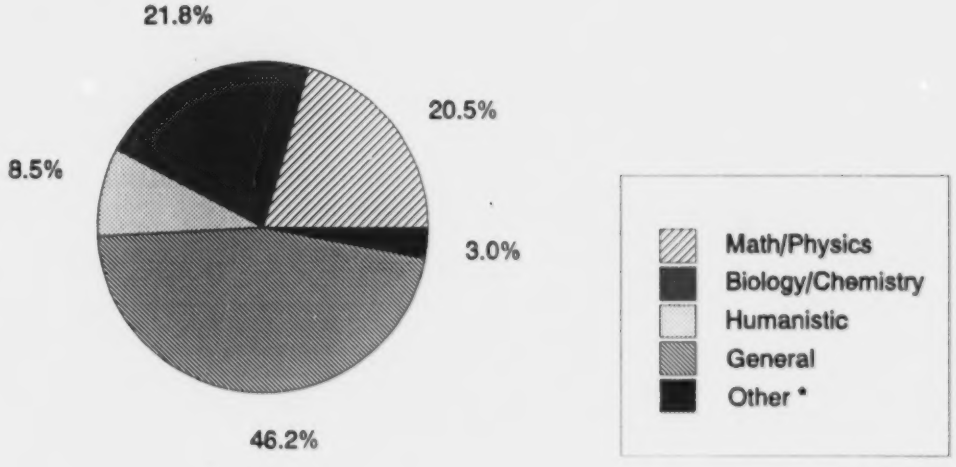
Table 4.2 General Secondary Track (1988) (hours/week)

Subject	Year 1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Polish	4	4	4	4
Russian*	2	2	2	2
West European Language	3	3	3	3
History	2	2	2	2
Theory of Community*			1	2
Biology with Hygiene and Environmental Protection	2	2	2	2
Geography	1	1	2	1
Mathematics	4	4	3	4
Physics with Astronomy	3	3	2	2
Chemistry	2	2	2	
Fine Arts	1	1		
Music	1	1		
Work Technology	2	2	2	2
Physical Education	2	2	2	2
Defensive Training*	1	1	2	
Latin**	2	2	2	2
Sports and Recreation	2	2	2	2

*Former obligatory subjects now optional.
** Electives

Source: Ministry of National Education. *Report to the 41st Session of the International Education Conference in Geneva.* 1988.

Chart 4.1: Enrollment Percentages in the Various General Lyceum Tracks (1987-88)



*According to the Ministry's report, "other" refers to studies under four other areas: classical, sports, arts, and a three-year experimental pedagogical track introduced in the 1987-88 school year.

Source: Ministry of National Education. *Report to the 41th Session of the International Education Conference in Geneva*, 1988.

Students who complete general secondary school with adequate grades are eligible to take the Maturity Examination (see below). Successful examinees receive a Maturity Certificate from General Secondary School (*Świadectwo Dojrzałości Liceum Ogólnokształcącego*) which entitles them to take university entrance examinations. The certificate indicates the final marks earned at the end of the school year, the Maturity Examination results and the students' accomplishments, including special academic competitions called "Olympiads." However, this certificate does not carry any occupational qualification when received from a general secondary school.

Students who complete general secondary school but who do not pass the Maturity Examination or who do not take the examination for some reason (e.g., insufficient grades, or a decision not to attend university) are given a Certificate of Completion of General Secondary School (*Świadectwo Ukończenia Liceum Ogólnokształcącego*), which does not give access to higher education.

Specialized Secondary Schools

History and Structure

Specialized secondary programs, which may be either technical or vocational in nature, combine full or partial general education and occupational training, and may entitle the graduates to proceed to higher education by virtue of earning a maturity certificate (see below) combined with a vocational qualification.

Specialized secondary education became an integral part of the Polish educational system because of its role in the education and training of skilled workers, technicians or equally qualified personnel for all industrial sectors. Specialized secondary programs were developed according to the national or regional manpower needs of the economy. Therefore, the percentage and distribution of students entering vocational programs were determined by the Ministry of Education.

Significant reforms were introduced in 1986 as a result of major economic and political changes. These reforms included the upgrading of specialized secondary curricula, the reclassification of skills and technician training, and the introduction of a more extensive general education curriculum. As a result, general education courses may now represent half of the curriculum of all types of vocational schools. Training fields for skilled workers will be reduced gradually from 240 to 151. The number of fields of technician-level training will be reduced from 300 to 91. (See Appendix A for a list of training fields in the technical and skilled occupations.)

Technical Secondary School

The largest number of students entering specialized secondary study attend technical secondary schools (*technikum*). Twenty percent of elementary school graduates enter this program. Studies are usually five years in length beyond elementary school (in a few cases four years). There is a three-year program for graduates of basic vocational schools.

The *technikum* prepares students for university entrance while it allows them to earn the title of *technik* in a technical field. Although these schools usually specialize in a particular field of study, general education courses (up to 50% of the curriculum) parallel the general secondary curriculum including Polish, Russian (optional), history, social sciences, economics, geography, mathematics, physics, and chemistry. In addition, students receive advanced technical training. Professional practice is done four weeks during the school year and three weeks in the summer. See Table 4.3 for the five-year Agricultural Engineering curriculum.

To complete technical secondary school, students must prepare individual projects which need to be defended and approved. In addition, in April of their final year, they must take a specialty examination prepared by the school. The students must pass this examination to be allowed to sit for the maturity examination in May. Those who fail the specialty examination can retake it only in September of that year. If the student fails this examination, the year must be repeated.

Students who pass the maturity examination (see below) receive the *Świadectwo Dojrzałości Technikum Zawodowego* (Maturity Certificate from Technical Secondary School) which states the title of *technik* (technician) and the specialization (See Document 4.2). Students who fail or do not sit for the maturity examination, but complete the technical program satisfactorily receive the *Świadectwo Ukończenia Technikum Zawodowego* (Certificate of Completion of Technical Secondary School) indicating the title of *technik* (technician) and the specialty (See Document 4.3.)

Table 4.3 Technical Secondary Program in Agricultural Engineering

Subject	Year 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
	(hrs/wk)				
Polish	1	1	4	3	2
Russian*	2	2	2	2	
History	3	2	2		
Theory of Community*				2	3
Mathematics	1	4		2	3
Chemistry	2	2			
Physics	2	2	2	2	
Physical Education	2	2	2	2	2
Biology/ Envir. Protection	2				
Geography				2	
Defensive Training*			1	1	2
Machine Parts			3		
Engineering Drawing		3			
Machine Technology		2	2		
Technical Mechanics		3			
Electrotechnics/ Automatics				2	2
Theory of Agriculture			3		
Agricultural Machines			2	3	4
Agricultural Vehicles				4	2
Highway Code				2	
Construction of Agricult. Machines				2	2
Agricultural Machine Operation				2	2
Technical Laboratory					6
Industrial Safety/ Work Code					2
Economics/Organiz. of Agriculture					1
Second Foreign Language**	2	2	2	2	2
Fine Arts**		1	1	1	
Music**	1	1	1		
Sports**	2	2	2	2	2

*Former obligatory subjects now optional
**Optional

Source: Ministry of National Education. *Report to the 41st Session of the International Education Conference in Geneva*, 1988.

Vocational Secondary School

The structure of specialized secondary education was reorganized in 1970 and the category of vocational lyceum (*liceum zawodowe*) was established. Vocational secondary schools usually specialize in a particular field of study, e.g., *liceum ekonomiczne* (economics lyceum). About 4% of elementary school graduates enter vocational secondary schools.

The vocational lyceum programs, which give access to higher education, are four years in length and combine general education (up to 50% of the curriculum) with skilled vocational training in many non-technical fields. (See Appendix A for a list of training fields in the technical and skilled occupations.)

Graduates may obtain the *Świadectwo Dojrzałości Liceum Zawodowego* (Maturity Certificate from Vocational Lyceum) which yields a professional qualification and gives access to higher education (Document 4.4). Students who do not take or pass the maturity examination may receive the *Świadectwo Ukończenia Szkoły Sredniej* (Certificate of Completion of Secondary School), or they may be granted the *Świadectwo Ukończenia Licea Zawodowego* (Certificate of Completion of Vocational Lyceum), which states the attainment of the qualification sought and certifies completion of the required curriculum.

Table 4.4 shows the curriculum for a vocational program for a Processing Operator in Food Industry.

Table 4.4 Sample Vocational Lyceum Program for Processing Operator in Food Industry (1988)

Subjects (hrs/wk)	Year 1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Polish	5	4	3	3
Russian*	2	2	2	2
Theory of Community*				2
Mathematics	3	3	2	2
Physics	2	2	2	
Physical Education	2	2	2	2
Defensive Training*	1	1	2	
Chemistry	2	2	2	
General Theory of Machines			2	2
Electrotechnics/ Electronics		3		
Mechanization/ Automatization	4	4		
Food Microbiology			3	
Raw Material/ Food Technol.	4	3	2	
Food Evaluations				4
Specialized Technology	4	6		
Industrial Safety and Work Code	2			
Economics of Industrial Enterprises	2			
Biology/Environmental Protection or Geography**				2
Second Foreign Language***		1	1	1
Fine Arts***		1	1	1
Music***	2	2	2	2
Sports***	2	2	2	2

*Former obligatory subjects now optional
**Supplementary subjects
***Optional

Source: Ministry of National Education. *Report to the 41st Session of the International Education Conference in Geneva*. 1988.

Maturity Examination

Graduates of general, vocational or technical secondary school (*liceum ogólnokształcącego*, *liceum zawodowe*, or *technikum*) (see above) may gain access to higher studies by passing the Maturity Examination, which is conducted in early May in the schools by an Examination Committee appointed by the local Board of Education. Although it has been optional since 1971, to be eligible to sit for the examination, secondary school leavers must have at least satisfactory grades (*dostateczny*) in all the compulsory subjects taken. In addition, students in vocational lyceums and technical schools must have completed the practical component of their specialized secondary training submitted and defended their graduation project (*technikum* students only), and passed the specialty examinations in April.

The Maturity Examination consists of a written and an oral component and it covers the material studied in grades 9 through 12. The written part is administered nationwide and includes Polish language and literature plus a subject chosen by the student from his/her academic program.

Students who pass the written part of the examination are eligible to take the oral examination. The oral examination is prepared by the school and covers two foreign languages and an elective chosen by the student. Satisfactory performance on the examination leads to the maturity certificate (*Świadectwo Dojrzałości*). (See Documents 4.2, 4.5, 4.6, and 4.7.) The certificate may also yield a title for graduates of specialized schools according to the area of specialization. For instance, graduates of the *liceum medyczne pielęgniarstwa* (medical secondary school of nursing) receive a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości Liceum Medycznego Pielęgniarstwa* (Maturity Certificate from a Secondary School of Nursing) with the title of *pielęgniarka* (nurse). (See Document 4.8.) Students enrolled in secondary schools of ballet, music and visual arts may earn the maturity certificate with an artistic qualification, i.e., *Świadectwo Dojrzałości Liceum Sztuk Plastycznych* (Certificate of Maturity of Secondary School of Visual Arts) with the title of *technik sztuk plastycznych* (visual arts technician). (See Document 4.9.)

Students who receive unsatisfactory marks in Polish language and literature in the written component of the maturity examination are not allowed to continue with the oral examinations. However, if the student passes Polish but fails the other subject, he or she may be allowed to take the oral exams provided that the final school grade received in the subject failed on the examination is 4 (*dobry*) or higher. Students who fail the maturity examination are allowed to retake the examination twice, usually for the first time the following January. Students may choose to retake the maturity examination as an external candidate at a different school. Information about the student's performance in the maturity examination is recorded in the *Protokol Egzaminu Dojrzałości* (Record of Maturity Examination). Failures in the maturity examination are also recorded in the examination record. (See Document 4.6.)

Maturity Certificates

The *Świadectwo Dojrzałości Liceum* (Maturity Certificate from Secondary School) received by the students includes the final marks earned at the end of the school year, the maturity exam results and the students' accomplishments, including special academic competitions called Olympiads.

Students who do not take the maturity exam receive the Certificate of Completion of Secondary School/*Świadectwo Ukończenia*

Szkoły Sredniej or the Certificate of Completion of General Secondary School/*Świadectwo Ukończenia Liceum Ogólnokształcącego*, neither of which give access to higher education. In the last three years the number of maturity certificate holders has increased 104.1%, and there has been a decrease in the number of students not taking the maturity examination.

Post-Lyceum Occupational Studies

Many students who have completed a university-preparatory general secondary school program do not go on to university-level education for a variety of reasons: they did not take or did not pass the maturity examination; they did not pass university entrance examinations; or they must find employment due to economic circumstances. Since the general secondary school curriculum does not include any occupational training, such students may have no job skills when they leave secondary school. In 1957 post-lyceum occupational study programs (*policealne studia zawodowe*) were established to provide vocational or technical training for such students. In the 1986-87 academic year, approximately 38% of all maturity certificate receivers went on to post-lyceum programs.

The term *policealne* (literally "post-lyceum") is used to describe this level of education because it is intended for graduates of a *liceum* (secondary school), but it is not higher education (*wysza szkolnictwa*). It is primarily employment-oriented training at the secondary level for graduates of an academic secondary program. The title of *technik* (technician) which graduates of post-lyceum programs receive is equivalent in level to the title of *technik* earned by graduates of secondary-level vocational and technical programs. It is primarily an employment qualification.

Post-lyceum occupational studies are administered by the Departament Kształcenia Zawodowego i Ustawicznego (Department of Vocational and Continuing Education) of the Ministerstwo Edukacji Narodowej (Ministry of National Education). In some specific fields, programs are also regulated by other appropriate ministries in cooperation with the Ministry of National Education.

The original 1957 designations of post-lyceum occupational institutions were *państwowa szkoła techniczna* (state technical school) and *państwowa szkoła ekonomiczna* (state economics school). Today these institutions are generically called *policealne studium zawodowe* (post-lyceum occupational school), or may have a field-specific name such as *ekonomiczne studium zawodowe* (economics occupational school) or *medyczne studium zawodowe* (medical occupational school). Individual schools have specific names, such as the Państwowe Studium Stenotypii i Języków Obcych (State School of Stenotyping and Foreign Languages). (Post-lyceum teacher training has a different structure and is discussed separately under "Teacher Training.")

Candidates for admission to post-lyceum schools must have completed a *liceum ogólnokształcące* (general secondary school) program. Occasionally a technical secondary school graduate will apply to a post-lyceum school in a different field, but this is not common. Candidates in fields other than health occupations may not be older than 21, and those seeking admission to medical occupational schools may not be older than 35. Although a maturity certificate is not required for admission to many post-lyceum occupational programs, about 80% of students admitted to post-lyceum schools have a maturity certificate. Admission requirements

for post-lyceum institutions also include a written examination which includes two subjects and is administered by a pedagogical board made up of instructors from the student's intended area of study. Students must also submit a medical certificate confirming that their health is adequate to perform the employment duties for which they will be preparing.

Post-lyceum programs are one, two, two and one-half, or three years in length. Table 4.5 shows the programs and years of study offered at medical post-lyceum schools. Table 4.6 identifies other fields of post-lyceum study. Table 4.7 shows the curriculum for the specialty of Tourist Services.

Table 4.5 Programs of Study at Medical Post-Lyceum Schools, 1989

Field of study or title awarded	Years of fulltime study
Biomechanics	2
Child care	1*
Dental hygiene	2
Dental technician	2
Dietician	1
Electroradiology technician	2
Hygiene instructor	2*
Medical analysis technician	2*
Medical electronics technician	2
Midwifery	2½
Nursing (general)	2*
Nursing (psychiatric)	2½*
Nutrition technology	2
Occupational therapist	2*
Optometry technician	1 or 2**
Pharmaceutical technician	2
Physical therapy	2
School hygiene	1
Social work	2*

* Program also offered part-time
** One-year program 1982-86; two-year program

Table 4.6 Fields of Study at Post-Lyceum Occupational Schools

(Programs are two years in length except where noted.)

Administration
Agricultural technology (including forestry)
Architectural technology
Cosmetics
Computer technology
Economics (including such specialties as finance, foreign trade, and international accounting)
Engineering technology
Fine arts (including circus, dance, film and television, music, theater, and visual arts)
Hotel and restaurant services
Industrial technology
Library services (including archives)
Manufacturing
Maritime technology
Optical technology
Retail management and services
Office and administrative work
Tourism and recreation
Transportation technology
Veterinary sanitation inspection
*Vocal and ballet,, vocal and acting - 2½ yrs

Table 4.7 Curriculum for Post-Lyceum Specialization in Tourist Services (1981)

Semester	I	II	III	IV
No. of weeks in semester	18	14	12	16
Subject				
Foundations of Political Sci.	-	-	2	2
Foundations of Psychology, Sociology, & Organization of Labor	-	-	2	2
Physical Education	2	2	2	2
Civil Defense	2	2	-	-
Russian Language	2	2	3	3
West. European Language I	6	6	5	5
West. European Language II	5	5	5	5
Legal Regulations in Tourism	2	-	-	-
Geography for Tourism	3	3	3	3
Economics & Organization of Tourism	3	3	-	-
Tourist Services	-	-	3	5
Bookkeeping & Basic Accounting for Tourism	2	2	-	-
Human Nutrition	2	2	-	-
Management for Tourism	-	-	2	-
Typing & Correspondence	2	2	2	2
Elective Subjects	-	2	2	2
Required Practical Training	*	*	*	*
Total Hours/Week/Semester	31	31	31	31

*4 weeks during Semester II, 4 weeks during vacation period after Semester II, 6 weeks during Semester III

Graduates of two-, two and one-half-, and three-year programs receive a *Dyplom Ukończenia Policealnego Studium Zawodowego* (Diploma of Completion of Post-Lyceum Occupational School), or a diploma stating the specific name of the occupational area, such as *Dyplom Ukończenia Medycznego Studium Zawodowego* (Diploma of Completion of Medical Occupational School), and the title of *technik* (technician). This title is equivalent to the title of *technik* earned by graduates of secondary-level vocational and technical programs. Graduates of one-year post-lyceum programs receive a *Świadectwo Ukończenia* (Certificate of Completion), but no title. Documents are issued by the post-lyceum school. (See Document 4.10.)

The title of *technik* (technician) earned at a post-lyceum occupational school is a secondary-level credential in Poland. If post-lyceum graduates decide to go on to higher education after completing a post-lyceum program, they are admitted to higher education institutions on the basis of a maturity certificate and university entrance requirements. Graduates of post-lyceum programs do not receive exemptions, advanced standing, or transfer credit at higher education institutions for work completed in post-lyceum programs. Post-lyceum credentials are employment qualifications and do not represent completion of academic work at the tertiary level.

V. TERTIARY EDUCATION

Recent History

Post-War Period

Dramatic changes were made in modern Polish education as the country began to rebuild and reorganize after World War II. Since all institutions of higher education were closed during the war, the Ministry of Education had a formidable task set before it: to rapidly rebuild the educational system at a time when the country was recovering from near total devastation. This new educational system was to comply with a socialist government, which was based on radically different ideological and operational modes. The Ministry's undertakings included the training of a much-needed labor force to meet the demands of an industrializing society, reorganizing course content to reflect socialist ideology, and providing education to all sectors of society. The structure itself was to be based on the Soviet model of education, with an emphasis on technical training and the establishment of specialized institutions rather than comprehensive universities.

Considering these difficulties, the progress that was made in the years immediately following the war was very impressive. For example, Poland had 32 institutions of higher education in 1938, with an enrollment of 49,543 students. By 1946 pre-existing institutions were reopened and new institutions were established, bringing the total number to 46, with an enrollment of 55,998. These figures are remarkable, considering the situation that existed immediately after the war. Many of the institutions that existed prior to the war suffered heavy damage if not total destruction. In addition, a large number of the faculty members had been arrested or murdered. Further, since formal education had come to a halt during the war, there had been no training of new instructors which left an even larger gap to fill.

The 1970s and 1980s

In the period immediately following World War II, there were spaces available in virtually all of the programs that were offered since there was a need for an educated workforce in all areas of the economy and national culture. As the country gained more stability as a result of increased industrialization, the educational system continued to respond to the needs of the labor market, which offered a steady supply of employment. For about 25 years, the Polish educational system was able to meet the demands of the labor force by supplying a sufficient number of trained graduates. However, when the economy declined in the mid-1970s, the demand for highly trained personnel slowed considerably. Labor needs in both employment and training were strictly controlled by the government. Although the economic climate undoubtedly affected the number of graduates needed during that time, the government met with limited success in attempts to match labor and training needs to the actual state of the economy.

Although the government had direct control over the educational system, it should be noted that Polish institutions of higher education were often the centers of dissent during the period of Communist power in Poland. Students at institutions of higher education had a direct impact on many of the uprisings that occurred after World War II. One notable example led to the March Events of 1968, a time when Poland was experiencing economic and political stagnation. Students

began to organize rallies and circulate petitions calling for political change. These events led to massive student demonstrations in Warsaw which resulted in a severe government crackdown. At institutions of higher education, faculty dismissals and student expulsions occurred. Outside the university, many people who had participated in activities of dissent were fired from their jobs.

Another stage of major dissent occurred during the late 1970s and early 1980s. Although protests leading up to and following the declaration of martial law primarily began with Solidarity members, supporters could also be found in many institutions of higher education. The government attempted to keep mass uprisings in check through various methods. Governmental financing of institutions with a high level of dissent was deliberately inadequate. Administrators at these suspect institutions were either purged, or forced to resign. Certain faculty members were arrested, while others were fed rumors about the arrests of their colleagues. Privileges for scholarly exchanges with other countries were reduced. In some cases, lecturers were observed or interrogated. At the student level, the government monitored protest activity closely. Mass arrests were made, and many students were sent to their homes, making it virtually impossible for them to organize protests.

Despite these drastic measures, many students and faculty members continued to protest. These events led to a particularly serious situation, when many students and other young people were attacked while participating in a May Day protest rather than the annual celebration organized to show support for the government. This event resulted in further arrests, for faculty members as well as students.

Dissent at the university level often took place in response to required curricula. According to university officials, required ideology course content was most often given little real emphasis; courses in Marxist-Leninist philosophy were often taught as history of philosophy courses instead. Russian language courses and examinations were regarded as unwelcome intrusions and were often given only lip service. It was emphasized to us that it would be a great mistake to assume that the official curricular requirements in ideology played an important part in Polish higher education.

1990 to the Present

On September 12, 1990 the government adopted the Ustawa o szkolnictwie wyższym z dnia wrzesnia 1990 (Law on Higher Education,12 September 1990), which transferred much greater administrative control from the government to the individual educational institutions. Although the Ministry will continue to provide guidelines and broad policies for the educational system, the new act has transferred more detailed administrative matters to the institutions, including the administration of the admissions and enrollment process, the budget, curriculum, and hiring.

With the recent major economic and governmental changes taking place in Poland, the enrollment at institutions of higher education will most certainly be affected. As postsecondary institutions gain more autonomy and strive to provide educational programs that will meet the needs of the changing labor market, programs and courses based on ideological doctrine have been greatly de-emphasised and now exist only as options, if at all. To prepare graduates for the rapid changes taking place in society, other courses and programs are being changed or developed in many fields, including business, environmental studies, government and journalism.

Implementation Problems

The implementation of these programs, however, will take some time, and will not be easy. One of the major difficulties will be the lack of qualified instructors. Since courses based on Marxist-Leninist theory have been taught for over 45 years, there is the problem of retraining instructors to teach subjects from a differing point of view. It will also be difficult for these instructors to develop a creative approach and to encourage independent thinking, since, until recently, this style of teaching was not tolerated by the government, and teachers are often unfamiliar with its requirements. An option would seem to be to dismiss the less flexible instructors and to hire new teachers to replace them. However, the large demand for qualified instructors cannot be matched by the small pool of candidates in the country, and the shortage is considered likely to remain a problem for some time to come.

Administration of Higher Education

Decentralization and Control

As Poland faces the difficult challenges of carrying out democratic and economic reforms, its educational system will play an integral part in the restructuring of a new Poland. It appears that the introduction of decentralization has been a key change in Poland's educational system, replacing centralized governmental control with significant expansion of autonomy on the part of the educational institutions. To better understand the reforms that are currently taking place in Polish higher education, it is necessary to outline the role of the government as it was in the past, as well as to describe the pattern of anticipated changes.

Before the revolutionary upheavals of 1989 educational goals were based on the ideals of socialism. All educational activities were determined by the government, with the primary goal of training students to meet the planned needs of society. The presence of government control could be seen in virtually all aspects of the centralized education administration. The Ministry of National Education dictated strict admissions policies and controlled student enrollment based on centralized planning. The government also played an active role in determining the curricula for each program, which included the selection of textbooks used, and research assignments that were to be given. Higher academic degrees (the *doktor* and *doktor habilitowany*) could be awarded only after approval had been granted by the Ministry. The entire administration of each educational institution was also government-controlled since the persons holding top academic and administrative positions were chosen by the Ministry.

The government's influence has been evident in the enrollment policies and program offerings at all postsecondary institutions. In its attempts to predict the needs of the economy and culture, various sectors of the Polish government have worked with the Ministry of National Education in the planning of enrollment spaces. Before 1989 the Ministry determined the number of students who would be admitted to each branch of study after considering the estimated employment vacancies for graduates and higher education facilities available.

Between 1964 and 1982 the government was responsible for the placement of most graduates from these programs in specific positions of employment. Although these methods gave students more certainty in finding employment, they often had no voice as to the location and duration of employment. In December 1982 the government stopped facilitating job placement, but it provided

incentives to graduates to take jobs in rural areas, where more openings tended to be available.

Current Structure

At present, the autonomy which has been recently granted to institutions is being exercised in different ways, depending on the institution. The extent to which each institution uses these new freedoms depends on the by-laws it has written (or is now writing) and sent to the Ministry of National Education. A tremendous amount of change has taken place, often employing philosophies and methods that formerly would not have met with governmental approval. It is important to keep in mind, however, that the Ministry continues to provide the main source of financial support to institutions of higher education.

Currently, all universities, technological universities, agricultural, economic, theological, higher pedagogical schools and higher schools of engineering are supervised and financed by the Ministry of National Education. (The exception is the Catholic University of Lublin, which has received government funding since 1989 but remains a private institution. It should be noted that the Ministry of National Education has a role in the supervision of administrative policy.)

Medical academies are supervised by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Academies of arts, music, and drama are supervised by the Ministry of Culture and Art. The academies of physical education are supervised by the Central Committee for Physical Culture and Sport. Military academies fall under the supervision of the Ministry of National Defense. The Ministry of National Education contributes funding to institutions governed by other ministries, but does not dictate administrative policy.

The establishment of postsecondary institutions is still subject to approval of the Ministry of National Education. Further, if an institution plans on changing (e.g., merging with another institution or dissolving entirely), the Ministry must give final approval.

In addition to institutions of higher education, there are other organizational bodies that are directly involved with the development and implementation of educational policy. The Polish Academy of Sciences plays an important role in the planning and coordination of scientific research and development throughout Poland. The Academy is also responsible for the representation of Polish research in other countries. To oversee research projects, the Academy works closely with institutions of higher education.

Specialized research institutes also have an influence on the country's research activities. These institutions are administered by specific ministries or more central institutions, such as planning councils. Overall, the Polish Academy of Sciences concentrates on more fundamental research projects, while the specialized institutions conduct applied research on more specific projects.

Academic Infrastructure

Within the institutions of higher education, changes have altered administrative processes, although most administrators feel that the essential qualities of Polish higher education have not changed in important ways. Each postsecondary institution has a senate, which is a group made up of the rector, prorectors, deans of faculties, representatives from the faculty and a number of other staff. The rector is the main administrator of the institution, and is elected for a three-year term by the senate. Prior to 1989 the Ministry would approve two to four candidates for the rector position, and

then give final approval or disapproval to the senate's choice. Prorectors, who also hold three-year terms, work under the rector and assist in various aspects of the administration of the institution. Rectors and prorectors may be re-elected to one additional term.

Under the new reforms, senates can elect their own rectors and prorectors without Ministry approval. Many top administrators who were associated with the Communist Party have already been replaced. The passage of this act also means that higher education institutions have the liberty of creating new programs and implementing the curricula of their choice. They have the authority to phase out programs they no longer wish to offer. This autonomy extends to control over institutional budgets, which includes the new task of raising research money, previously provided by the state. Passage of the act also means that the Ministry no longer has control over the final approval of the conferring of *doktor* degrees.

Major fields of study are housed in the *wydział* (faculty) or *oddział* (department) of an institution. The administration of each faculty is carried out by the dean, who is elected for a three-year term by a departmental council. Faculties have been free to elect deans without the approval of the Ministry of National Education since 1980. The dean supervises staff and faculty members and manages programs offered in the department. The dean selects the curricula used in teaching, chooses research projects, and has the power of final approval of program requirements.

Faculties are often divided further, into departments, sections, and institutes. Institutes exist within and across faculties (sometimes with faculties of other institutions), and are established for specializations of subject or discipline.

Academic Rank

At institutions of higher education, teaching and research appointments are usually determined by academic title. The following ranking system is used:

wykładowca (lecturer)
starszy wykładowca (senior lecturer)
asystent stały (junior assistant)
starszy asystent (senior assistant)
adjunkt (adjunct)
docent (assistant professor)
profesor nadzwyczajny (associate professor)
profesor zwyczajny (full professor)

Persons holding the title of lecturer or senior lecturer must hold the title of *magister*, and must have an appropriate educational background and the capability to lecture at the higher education level.

A junior assistant must hold the title of *magister*, or its equivalent, and must be working toward the *doktor* degree. After a specified number of years of successful work, he or she may be appointed to the level of senior assistant. The total number of years allotted for both the junior assistant and senior assistant terms has traditionally been eight years. Within that time period, it was expected that the *doktor* thesis would be submitted for review. Institutions can now determine the maximum length of time a *doktor* candidate has to complete all degree requirements.

The position of assistant professor is considered to be a relatively high level of appointment in Poland. At this level, one has received at least a *doktor* degree, or, in some cases, a *doktor habilitowany* degree, and has been given the right to undertake individual research, and supervise the research of those ranked below him or her. Adjunct faculty members must also hold a *doktor* degree. They

are promoted to the rank of assistant professor after receipt of the *doktor* degree, and proof that a certain level of teaching and research has been successfully completed.

The title of professor is not given by the institution offering employment to a faculty member. Rather, it is a title given by a council (made up of appointees selected by representatives of the various ministries and the Polish Academy of Sciences) to officially recognize a scholar's status in his or her field of study.

Generally, a *doktor habilitowany* degree is a requirement for the rank of associate professor or full professor. These professorial titles are given to those who have made particularly notable achievements in their fields. The higher title, full professor, is conferred upon those whose expanded research has enabled them to become known experts in their fields.

Traditionally, the system of employment as a professor in Poland was similar to the tenure system used in the United States. Appointment to the rank of professor insured employment by the state until retirement (unless, of course, the state found a reason to terminate employment based on political views). However, conflicts have arisen because not all holders of *doktor* degrees have continued on to earn the *doktor habilitowany*. With the new 1990 law on higher education, institutions have been given the autonomy to draw up their own by-laws in regard to the extent of guaranteed employment. (Some institutions have indicated that a professor without the *dr.hab.* may be employed no longer than 40 years.)

Finance

The economic difficulties deliberately placed on many institutions of higher education by the Communist government have not abated since the recent change of system. Indeed, the economic situation is perhaps the most troublesome problem that institutions of higher education will face. The current strains on the Polish economy as it struggles to reach a competitive market economy with neither the experience or infrastructure to provide reassurance of eventual success have caused financial difficulties for virtually all institutions of higher education. At present, many higher education institutions are struggling to survive, and the challenge of adding or modifying program offerings has added significantly to their financial difficulties. The tasks of setting fees for the first time and administering a radically different budgetary system are seen by university administrators as almost overwhelming .

Yet another problem is that of providing adequate facilities. New courses and programs are straining the resources of the universities. Even for some courses that already exist but are becoming very popular (e.g., English), departments are not equipped to handle the tremendous increase in student numbers. Inadequate space and a serious lack of textbooks, laboratory facilities and equipment have been persistent problems for most programs.

The poor economic circumstances affect individuals as well as institutions. A variety of proposals regarding education costs is under consideration at this time. Officials at universities are considering the possibility of charging tuition for the first time, which will place a substantial burden on the students themselves. Most likely, since institutions will have more autonomy, there will be stricter controls on the distribution of stipends for

students. While scholarships have been available to cover living expenses, their continued availability is in doubt due to the state of the economy. The introduction of low-interest student loans is also being considered. Tuition payments may be imposed for those students who are repeating failed courses or who are extending their programs beyond the length of study normally required for completion (perhaps out of a fear of unemployment).

The whole idea of shifting the costs of education from the government to the students is a tremendous change, since historically, the government, or in some cases, industry, has covered nearly all expenses relating to education, including books, health services, and extra years of study for most students. Supplementary funding from industry has been substantially reduced or cut off completely due to the current economic situation.

Admission

As mentioned earlier, an estimated 13.5% of qualified students go on to higher education in Poland. Of this number, approximately 70-80% are graduates of general secondary schools. When considering this percentage, it should be noted that in the 1989-90 academic year, 21% of the secondary-level students attended general secondary schools, while the remaining 79% attended basic vocational, technical, vocational and post-lyceum schools.

Before 1988 requirements for admission to postsecondary-level institutions were generally standard. Applicants had to have a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości* (Maturity Certificate) or its equivalent, verifying the completion of secondary school and the maturity examination. Students were also required to take a competitive entrance examination, which consisted of both written and oral examinations. The examination varied in subject matter, depending on the applicants' proposed fields of study. In certain fields, the entrance examination also included a test of professional qualifications (e.g., drafting or mechanical drawing for architecture students).

A point system was introduced in 1965 which gave applicants the opportunity to earn extra points for outstanding grades, pre-university employment, participation in Communist party activities, or military service. The point system was also used to enable students from a broader range of backgrounds to attend institutions of higher education. Thus, applicants from working class and peasant families were given preferential points, or "social equalizer" points, which made them more competitive with applicants from some of the better schools. Preferential points were sometimes awarded medical school applicants with previous experience in the health service sector. The point system was abolished in 1986.

Another variation in the selection of applicants was instituted in 1975 when winners and finalists of national academic competitions were exempted from taking the entrance examination.

Since 1988 when institutions of higher education began to gain more autonomy, a great number of admissions plans have been tried. The patterns are so dynamic that newspapers publish tables of current entrance requirements for each institution. Overall, the *Świadectwo Dojrzałości* is still required for admission. Other than this, individual faculties or departments usually determine their own admissions requirements and the number of spaces available. Consequently, it is likely that one institution will have considerably different admissions requirements for different programs. Programs with many applicants and a limited number of spaces tend to have more stringent admission requirements.

Some faculties base admissions decisions solely on the grades from the maturity examination; others use the results from this examination in conjunction with results from a university entrance examination. Other institutions base their admissions decisions on the results from a university entrance examination only. Still other institutions treat the results from an entrance examination differently than in the past. For example, instead of setting a minimum score for passing, a ranking system might be used. Another change is in the course content of the entrance examination. Instead of testing an applicant in several fields of study, institutions can test students in one or two fields only.

At Warsaw University, there are tentative plans to have open admission for certain programs, to be determined by the faculty council. Students entering under the system would take general subjects for the first year, after which the University would decide which students would be allowed to continue. Concepts like this will probably be used on an experimental basis for some time.

Institutions

Types and Administrative Structures

The post-war development of the various types of institutions of higher education was based on a reorganizational plan of 1950 which adopted the Soviet model of specialization in higher education. The "traditional" university, which included faculties of arts, sciences, agriculture, medicine, and theology, was divided to form independent, specialized institutions.

According to 1990 data from the Ministry of National Education, there are 11 universities currently operating in Poland (including the Catholic University of Lublin). In addition to these universities, postsecondary programs are offered at 18 institutions of technology (including technical universities and higher schools of engineering); nine agricultural academies; five academies of economics; ten teachers' colleges and higher pedagogical schools; two maritime colleges; 11 medical schools; 17 academies of art, music, and drama; six physical education academies; two theological academies; and other specialized institutions (i.e., military academies). The Higher School of Social Sciences of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (a private institution under the authority of the Polish Communist Party) closed in 1989.

Table 5.1 indicates the distribution of fulltime students according to type of institutions in selected years.

Detailed information on specific institutions can be found in Appendix B (Institutional Profiles) and Appendix C (Foreign Language Teacher Training Colleges).

Table 5.1 Fulltime Students by Type of Institution[1]

Type of Institution	1982-83	1984-85	1989-90
University[2]	75,329	77,180	91,557
Higher Technical School	78,480	66,068	61,724
Academy of Medicine	32,479	32,794	35,925
Academy of Agriculture	36,255	29,838	27,212
Academy of Teacher Training	19,904	22,029	26,750
Academy of Economics	17,077	15,680	15,980
Academy of Physical Education	7,092	7,998	9,425
Academy of Fine Arts	6,151	6,256	6,717
Catholic University of Lublin or Academy of Theology	N/A	N/A	5,914
Higher Marine School[3]	2,788	2,638	1,005

Source: Ministry of National Education

[1] Does not include post-*magister* students
[2] Not including the Catholic University of Lublin
[3] Includes technical universities and higher schools of engineering

Some higher education institutions have branch campuses. In most cases, these are separate faculties, which are administered independently. These branches must meet general requirements (i.e., a certain number of fulltime faculty members) to award the title of *magister* or degree of *doktor*. If these general requirements are not met, the home institution awards the degree.

It is worth mentioning that at the university level, anyone in the community can take advantage of learning by attending lectures, which are given according to published schedules and are open to the public. It should be noted that officially registered students are not **required** to attend lectures. Discussion groups, which do require mandatory attendance by registered students, are not open to the public, nor does the public have access to library facilities.

Academic Calendar

The academic year is divided into two semesters, with the first usually starting in October and ending in early February, and the second starting later in February and ending in June. Each semester lasts 14-15 weeks. Examinations are administered at the end of each semester. There are also six-week vacation breaks in the summer and winter of the academic year. Practical training may take place during the academic year, or during the summer months.

Academic Records

Each student enrolled at an institution of higher education is issued an official *indeks* (study book) which shows his or her detailed academic records. The *indeks* is considered to be the most official academic document, since it provides a comprehensive record of all student actions. (See Document 5.1.)

The *indeks* is usually a small, hard-covered bound booklet which measures approximately 6 inches by 4 1/4 inches (8 1/2 inches when opened). The following information is normally included in the *indeks*: Name and location of institution; name of student; date and place of birth; student identification number; field of study; dates of enrollment by semester and academic year.

The *indeks* also lists the subjects studied and grades received each semester. This section of the book usually lists the student's name, the semester, and the year. The lefthand side of the *indeks* has columns listing the name of the instructor; course title; the weekly hours for *wykład*, usually abbreviated as *w.* (lecture), and *ćwiczeni*, usually abbreviated as *ćw.* (class). (See Document 5.1.)

For students enrolled in *zaoczne* programs (literally "distance" programs which are conducted on weekends), the *indeks* may not include separate columns for the number of hours per week for *wykład* and *ćwiczeni*. *Zaoczne* programs include much more independent work than the typical day (*dzienne*) programs offered at institutions of higher education. Therefore, the actual hours recorded for *zaoczne* programs may appear to be unusually high. On the other hand, the hours for these programs may not be recorded in the *indeks* at all, and, according to Ministry officials, it can be assumed that program requirements were completed based on the final diploma.

Attendance at a *wykład* (lecture) is optional. Many students share notes from lectures, which are also open to the general public. A *ćwiczeni* (class) is different from a lecture in that it includes discussion about the subject and homework assignments.

The righthand side of the *indeks* lists the following: *zaliczenie* (credit), and *egzamin* (examinations). Both sections have subcolumns for grade, date, and signature of the instructor. (See page 36 for a detailed explanation of *zaliczenie* and examinations). An example of this section of the *indeks* page can be found in Document 5.1.

Examinations for *magister* programs in the fields of dentistry, medical technology, medicine, and pharmacy are given annually rather than each semester. The results from these examinations appear near the back of the *indeks*, rather than in the same section showing general subject examinations.

Final projects or theses and final examination results are also recorded in the back of the *indeks*. The name and date of the award are recorded in this section of the *indeks* as well. Document 5.2 shows the recording of the final diploma project and final examination for a diploma of higher occupational studies program.

As mentioned previously, only the *indeks* should be accepted as the official student record. This is significant since institutions sometimes issue other types of documents. For instance, a student may obtain and present one or more of the following in lieu of the *indeks*:

- *zaświadczenie o stanie odbytych studiów wyższych* (certificate of the status of performance in higher studies);
- *karta wpisowa* (registration record);
- *wypis z indeksu* (registration from the *indeks*);
- *wyciąg z indeksu* (extract of *indeks*).

Although these documents may list the subjects a student has completed, they are only a partial representation of the student record. They do not necessarily include information about examinations that were failed or retaken. The *indeks* includes records of all examinations taken. For further information about a student's *indeks*, directly contact the department or faculty of the institution that has issued the records for verification.

Although rare, it is possible for a student to be simultaneously enrolled in two programs offered at different higher education institutions. If a student wishes to attend two institutions, permission must be obtained from the rectors of both institutions. A formal document is then issued and kept on record, indicating that approval has been granted.

Students may also transfer from one institution to another. To do so, the student must obtain approval from the dean of the faculty to which he or she wishes to transfer. If approval is granted, the dean from the faculty the student was initially enrolled in would facilitate the transfer by formally contacting the dean at the receiving institution, and providing him or her with the appropriate academic records. After reviewing these records, the dean of the receiving institution would determine the additional program requirements needed for the student to complete the program. Additional coursework may or may not be assigned, but in the case of a student attempting to earn the *tytuł* of *magister*, the thesis and final examination (explained in more detail on pages 38-41) would have to be completed at the institution he or she is transferring to. Although a formal document must be issued, indicating that transfer approval has been granted, the incidence of a transfer may or may not appear in the *indeks*.

Grading

The grading system at the postsecondary level is as follows:

Grade	Numerical	Abbreviations
bardzo dobry (very good)	5	b.dob., b.db., b.d.
dobry (good)	4	dob., db.
dostateczny (satisfactory)	3	dost., dst., dt.
niedostateczny (unsatisfactory)	2	n.dost., n.dst., n.d., n.dt.
zaliczenie (credit)		zal.

It is not uncommon to see an *indeks* which shows grades with plus or minus symbols (e.g., 4+).

In some cases, alternate grades may be given for outstanding achievement. In one case, a student was given the mark of 5.5, which was considered an outstanding mark, to be awarded only very rarely. At some institutions, students who consistently receive grades of 4.5 and above are given awards of *wyróżnienie* (distinction). The rank of distinction is usually shown in the *indeks*. For an example, see Document 5.1.

Credits and Examinations

Successful completion of a semester is based on examinations and the earning of credits *(zaliczenie)*. The examination period, which takes place at the end of each semester, is usually two weeks in length. A student must earn *zaliczenie* and/or pass an examination in each subject before promotion to the next semester (or in the case of the final semester, before earning the final title or diploma).

The total number of examinations required for completion of a program varies, depending on the field of study and the requirements as determined by the faculty. The average number required is 30-40, or about three or four examinations per semester. Examinations are usually required for theoretical, or specialized courses, and are graded (see above). Final grades for examinations can be given by professors only. If an examination is failed, it is possible for a student to take the examination again. The maximum number of attempts is determined by the dean of the faculty, and can vary from one faculty to another within an institution.

At the end of each semester, a committee, chosen by the dean of the faculty, will review each student's examination records to decide whether or not the student can proceed to the next semester. Specific minimum passing grades for examinations are not set, since the dean has considerable flexibility in determining passing standards. If a student has failed one or more examinations, the dean has the right to require the student to repeat the entire year. The dean can also allow the student to continue in the program conditionally, and to repeat the failed examination(s) within a given time period.

It should be noted that the term *zaliczenie* (which sometimes appears in its abbreviated form, *zal.*) can be used in more than one way. Roughly, it means "credit," or "pass." It is used as a validation, based on attendance, performance in the classroom, and examinations taken throughout the semester, and certifies that a student has reached the required level of proficiency in a given subject.

In some cases, students earn *zaliczenie* and also take an examination in a subject, for a final grade. For other subjects, students do not take an examination and earn *zaliczenie* only. These subjects are usually standard requirements that are part of all students' curricula (i.e., foreign language courses, laboratories, physical education, practical training, and, prior to the changes instituted in the curricula after 1989, military training and ideological courses). Adjunct faculty members may evaluate students and award *zaliczenie*.

The terms *zaliczono* (credited) or *nie zaliczono* (not credited) may also appear in the section of the *indeks* which shows enrollment by semester. This mark indicates whether a student has received credit for the entire semester and determines if the student may proceed to the next semester.

Zaliczenie and final examination results are recorded on the righthand side of the *indeks* book page (for detailed information about the *indeks*, see pages 34-35.)

Magister

The *magister* program leads to the title of *magister*, which is an employment qualification as well as an academic credential (technically, not a degree). (See Document 5.3.) It should be noted that *magister* is literally translated "master," but this is not to be taken as a statement of equivalency to a U.S. degree. (See Placement Recommendations.)

In most fields, the *magister* programs are four, four and one half, or five years long. In physical education, theater and nursing, they are four years long. In music, programs are four to six years long, while the length of programs in the visual arts is five to six years. Admission is based on a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości* (Maturity Certificate) and varying institutional and departmental requirements. For the first two to three years of a *magister* program, the curriculum includes general education as well as specialized work. The number of hours devoted to lectures, laboratory work, seminars, and practical

training varies depending on the field of study, but can total up to 35 hours per week in the first two to three years of the program.

In many institutions, there has been a general decrease in the total number of hours per week required. Many administrators and faculty members informed us that in most cases, this total has been reduced to between 25 and 30 hours per week. The rationale for this reduction is directly related to the concept of individualized thinking and learning. By requiring less hours of classroom attendance, students will be encouraged to exhibit active rather than passive behavior, since students will be responsible for demonstrating what has been learned on their own or through interactions with other classmates outside the classroom. The reduction of hours is also supposed to substitute quantity of learning with quality of learning. Students will study independently, and instructors will be given more time to prepare for classes.

In the last year or two of the *magister* program, students take less coursework since they are concentrating on their areas of specialization and the final examination and thesis. (For a detailed discussion of examinations and theses, see page 38.)

Since the Ministry of National Education has in the past had considerable control over all curricula, they were developed to meet the Ministry's version of societal needs. The prescribed curricula varied depending on the field of study, but there were specific common course requirements in all curricula, as described below. In administering these standardized curricula for all postsecondary students, the government proposed to educate students in specific professions to meet the needs of the country, and to assure that knowledge and training was given at an "equal" level among all institutions. These goals were aimed toward the overall purpose of building an educated socialist society.

Curricula used before 1989 included required coursework that has since been changed or removed completely from curricula used today. These differences are outlined below.

Pre-1989 Curricula

Ideological Courses - These courses were based on Marxist-Leninist theory, i.e., Scientific Socialism, Marxist Political Economy, and the History of the Polish United Workers Party. Attendance at these courses was required of all students. As mentioned previously, these courses were often given only lip service.

Foreign Language - Students were required to learn Russian language as their second language after Polish. If students wished to study other languages, they did so in addition to Russian.

Practical Work - Initially, practical training was required of all students to instill the values of productive labor and to teach its role in the overall improvement of the country. For example, until about 1980 students were sent to the countryside to work as farmhands, or to resort areas to work as maids or restaurant workers. Students were also placed in laboratories or industrial organizations, depending on their fields of study. This type of work usually took place during the summer months, and was arranged by the institutions of higher education in conjunction with the Ministry of National Education. Successful completion of practical training was required before a student could continue in his or her program. The number of hours required to complete the practical training requirement varied, depending on the institution and the field of study.

Military Training - Military training used to include examinations and military exercises for the purposes of civil defense and

political indoctrination. It was required for male and female students, although the training was not the same for both groups.

Post-1989 Curricula

Ideological courses have not been required as of 1989. They are now available as options.

Foreign Language - As of 1989 Russian language is no longer a requirement. Postsecondary institutions will continue to offer it as a language of choice, but most students prefer to take English or other western languages.

Practical Work - The nature and purpose of practical training has changed dramatically over the years. Students are now placed in practical training that is more in line with their respective fields of study and future plans. This requirement is similar to an internship program, which gives students the opportunity to gain experience in a work setting. The number of hours required to complete the practical training requirement varies, depending on the institution and the field of study. Upon completion of a stage of practical training, the student receives *zaliczenie* (credit) rather than an official grade. This credit is given based on the overall evaluation of his or her supervisor, in terms of the student's ability, discipline, initiative and organizational skills. The evaluation is presented to the faculty, and, if approved, *zaliczenie* is recorded in the student's *indeks* (study book).

Military Training - This requirement, which had been mandatory for all students, was suspended completely as of the 1990-91 academic year. At present, this type of training is being evaluated by the government, which is drafting new laws regarding the defense duties of universities.

The following courses in the *magister* curricula still exist, and have not gone through significant changes since 1989:

Physical Education - Physical education classes generally consist of physical exercises. Students can be exempted from this requirement if they belong to recreational clubs or organizations outside the institution.

Psychology, Pedagogy and Didactics - These courses are required of students taking coursework in the faculties of teacher training, and by those students in faculties of the arts and sciences who plan to teach in secondary schools.

Mathematics and Physics - Courses in these fields are part of the curricula for students studying in institutes of technology.

Specialized coursework - Students are required to take a substantial amount of coursework in their particular areas of specialization. Nearly all of the courses for which students register in the last two years of the *magister* program are in their areas of specialization.

It should also be mentioned that, since 1990, students have more freedom in course selection; rather than being required to follow a set curriculum, they are now allowed to choose electives, based on the approval of the individual faculties.

Final Examination and Thesis

After completion of the required coursework, students are required to present a thesis (not ordinarily an original contribution to a field) and to take a final examination. This examination can be compared to an oral defense, and serves as a formal presentation of the student's thesis. After a committee made up of the dean and other representatives of the faculty give final approval, the title of

magister is granted. Document 5.3 gives an example of the diploma for the title of *magister*.

Magister Inżynier

Like the title of *magister*, the title of *magister inżynier* is considered to be a professional qualification for employment purposes as well as an academic title (technically, not a degree). (See Document 5.4.) The program is four to five years in length, based on fulltime study. Admission is based on a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości* (Maturity Certificate) and varying institutional and departmental requirements.. While there are practical components of the curriculum, there is a heavy emphasis on theory. Students in the *magister inżynier* program are normally required to attend classes for approximately 30-35 hours per week. However,this number has been gradually decreasing over the years. Students usually spend approximately 40% of their time in lectures, 20% in classes, 20% in exercises, and 10% in laboratory classes.

The first two years of study generally include the following general subjects: mathematics, geometry, materials science, and basic engineering subjects. (Prior to 1989 the required courses as explained in the previous *magister* section were also required.) The remaining part of the program includes coursework in the field of specialization, and preparation for the final examination and thesis or project. As in the general *magister* program, a faculty committee gives final approval for all degree requirements before the title of *magister inżynier* can be awarded. Document 5.4 provides an example of this credential.

Table 5.2 presents an example of the proposed curriculum for a *magister inżynier* program in architecture:

Table 5.2 Curriculum for Five-Year *Magister Inżynier* Program, Architectural Engineering, Bialystok Technical University, 1991

Subject	Lect.	Class	Lab/Proj.
Phys. Ed.	-	8	-
Foreign Lang. I	-	10	-
Foreign Lang. II	-	8	-
Social Science	-	6	-
Business Econ.	2	2	-
Mathmatics	2	10	-
Physics	8	3	6
Chemistry	2	-	3
Geometry	1	-	3
Tech. Drawing	1	-	3
Engin. Geology	2	-	2
Engin. Geodesy	2	-	3
Basic Architecture	8	-	9
Theory of Mechanics	2	3	-
Urban Architecture	2	-	1
Biotechnology	1	2	-
Electricity & Wiring	2	-	2
Bldg. Materials	3	-	5
Strength of Materials	7	3	5
Building Mechanics	5	3	4
Foundation Mechanics	4	1	4
Concrete Const.	4	1	6
Steel Constr.	4	-	6
Technol., Org. & Economics of Arch.	6	-	6
Computer Methods	1	-	4
Diploma Seminar	-	3	-
TOTALS	75	62	74

Inżynier

In 1965 a resolution was passed changing the educational system to meet the high demand for skilled people in the fields of engineering and technology. In addition to the *magister inżynier* program, a shorter program leading to the title of *inżynier* was introduced. This program, which is equivalent to three years of study on a fulltime basis, was established specifically for working students who wished to acquire more education and upgrade their skills on a part-time basis. Many times, students have been selected or encouraged to enroll in *inżynier* programs by their employers. Admission is based on a maturity certificate. Completion of the *inżynier* program, which grants professional qualification, can also allow the holder of the title to receive an employment promotion.

These programs are more practical in nature, and are aimed at training engineer-practitioners rather than engineer-theoreticians. Rather than focusing on theory and research, students in the *inżynier* program concentrate on learning new and advanced technical skills, and how to apply these skills in the workplace. Successful completion of a final examination and project is usually required before the title of *inżynier* is awarded. (See Document 5.5.)

Part-time students can participate in either *wieczorowe* (evening) or *zaoczne* (distance) programs, at a technical university or a *wyższa szkoła inżynierska* (higher school of engineering). Historically, the main function of the higher schools of engineering was to train working students. In 1973 higher schools of engineering were granted the right to award the title of *magister*.

Upon completion of the *inżynier* program, graduates have the option of completing the equivalent of two years of additional work and receiving the title of *magister inżynier*. The curriculum for the successive two-year program is more theoretical in nature than the first program, and is intended to build upon the technical studies from the first program. Since the curricula are quite different, it is not possible for a graduate of an *inżynier* program to transfer theoretical work into the *magister inżynier* program (e.g., as a basis for thesis research).

Higher Occupational Studies

The *studia wyższe zawodowe* (higher occupational studies) program was also established for fulltime employees who wanted to attend school part-time and upgrade their professional qualifications. Examples of the areas in which diplomas are awarded include economics and management. Similar to the *inżynier* program, this is the type of program that is often recommended by employers. In some cases, the only opportunity for promotion to a higher or different position at work is through completion of this diploma program. The program is equivalent to three years of fulltime study, and requires the completion of a final diploma examination and project. Successful students receive a *Dyplom Ukończenia Studiów Wyższych Zawodowych* (Diploma of Completion of Higher Occupational Studies).

The curricula are developed specifically for those with occupational experience. Compared to the general *magister* programs, the curricula of the diploma programs do not contain as many laboratory or exercise courses, since it is assumed that the students have gained this type of experience through employment.

Students enrolled in the program take *wieczorowe* (evening) or *zaoczne* (distance, or weekend) courses over an extended period of

time. Upon completion of the program, the student receives a *Dyplom Ukończenia Wyższych Studiów Zawodowych* (Diploma of Completion of Higher Occupational Studies). The term *zawodowe* is recorded on the *dyplom*, which indicates that the student completed the program as a part-time student. For an example of the diploma of higher occupational studies, see Document 5.6.

Post-Diploma Studies

Post-diploma studies (*podyplomowe studia*) provide holders of higher education diplomas with continuing education in their professional fields. They are in-service training programs which focus on either updating and supplementing knowledge and skills, increasing applied knowledge and proficiency in the area of specialization, or training in an additional specialization.

While post-diploma programs may be proposed by government agencies, businesses and other employers, social organizations, and schools, they are organized and administered by faculties and institutes of higher education institutions, which also define the admission criteria in terms of the qualifications of participants, determine the number of places available, and provide instructors. Courses are sometimes taught on a fulltime basis (*dzienne*, "day"), but programs organized on a part-time basis evenings (*wieczorowe*) or weekends (*zaoczne*, literally "distance," block courses on weekends) are much more common. A post-diploma course may not be more than four semesters long, and may not consist of a total of more than 600 hours.

Fees are charged for post-diploma studies, except in the area of teacher training. Before 1989 it was common for enterprises, albeit government-owned, to sponsor post-diploma programs for their employees. However, due to the changes in the structure of the economy since 1989 and the resulting financial situation in Poland, higher education institutions expect that few companies, if any, will be able to finance post-diploma programs for employees in the future. Fees will most likely have to be paid directly by the students. In fields like administration, economics, law, and business-related areas, where professionals are eager to acquaint themselves with new administrative, economic, and political philosophies, and in technology and engineering fields, where upgrading is essential to economic development, administrators expect an increased demand for post-diploma programs. If individual students or reorganized companies are able to pay tuition, post-diploma programs in these fields could mean an improved source of revenue for some higher education institutions.

Upon completion of a post-diploma course, a *Zaświadczenie/Dyplom Ukończenia Studiów Podyplomowych* (Certificate/Diploma of Completion of Post-Diploma Studies) is awarded by the higher education institution that organized the course. Sometimes a separate list of subjects with the total number of hours will also be issued. There are no examinations in post-diploma courses, and grades are not given. (See Document 5.7.)

Communist Party University-Level Studies

The Wyższa Szkoła Nauk Społecznych przy KC PZPR (Higher School of Social Sciences of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party), the higher education institution of the Polish Communist party, was founded in 1957 and closed in 1989. It had authority to grant the *doktor*. It was considered to be one of the two private higher education institutions in Poland prior to 1989, the other being the Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski

(Catholic University of Lublin), which is described in the section on religious institutions.

Adult Higher Education

Institutions of higher education provide a variety of courses and programs that are convenient for adults with fulltime jobs. Initially developed to educate adults quickly to fill gaps in the labor force, adult education programs continue to provide both professional training as well as the more traditional types of programs to a large segment of the population. A major distinction between part-time adult education and fulltime education is that the government does not provide funding for the former. All required fees for part-time study are paid for by the student or his or her employer.

Students can take courses that are typically offered through *wieczorowe* (evening) or *zaoczne* (distance, or weekend) programs. They can elect to take an indefinite number of courses, or they can enroll in short diploma programs as well as *magister* programs. The indication that enrollment was on a part-time basis is recorded on the final diploma by the term *zawodowe* (occupational). For more information regarding adult education, see Chapter VIII.

Student and Faculty Exchange Programs

As recent events lead to a more open exchange between Poland and western countries, it is likely that there will be more opportunities for exchange in the education sector. According to the Institute of International Education's 1989-90 *Open Doors Report on International Educational Exchange*, there were 1,010 Polish students studying in the United States for the 1989-90 academic year, a 17.4% increase over 1988-89. (For the sake of comparison, statistics from the Ministry of National Education indicate that in the 1989-90 academic year, there were 2,331 Polish students studying in the Soviet Union.)

Open Doors statistics show that 84.8% of the Polish students in the United States during the 1989-90 academic year were enrolled at four-year institutions, and 15.2% were enrolled at two-year institutions; 42.2% were at the undergraduate level, 50.2% at the graduate level, and 7.6% at other levels.

Opportunities for U.S. students and scholars to study in Poland are increasing. For 1992-93 the Fulbright Scholar program plans to grant up to 18 awards to persons interested in teaching or in conducting research in Poland.

The Institute of International Education (IIE), 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017-3580, has information about several U.S. universities and university-sponsored groups that offer summer, semester or year-long programs in Polish culture, Polish language, and a variety of other subjects.

The University Affiliations Program, Office of the United States Information Agency (USIA), 301 4th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20547, also has information about existing and proposed exchange programs.

For general information about studying in Poland, contact:

Bureau of Foreign Education
Ministry of National Education
ul Senatorska 38
00-095, Warsaw, Poland

VI. SPECIALIZED STUDY

Fine Arts

Specialty education in the fine arts (circus performance, dance, film, music, theater arts and visual arts) is administered by the Ministerstwo Kultury i Sztuki (Ministry of Culture and Art) in consultation with the Ministerstwo Edukacji Narodowej (Ministry of National Education). At the time of this writing, tertiary-level fine arts institutions award the titles of *magister* and *magister sztuki*, but they do not have authorization to award the academic degree of *doktor*. However, according to the law of September 12, 1990 faculties of tertiary-level institutions could be authorized to confer the *doktor* in the future if they apply for authorization from the Ministry of National Education and meet the requirements. Some universities and the Polish Academy of Sciences award the degree of *doktor nauk humanistycznych* (*doktor* of humanities) for research in theoretical areas related to the fine arts, such as art history, film studies, folk art, material culture, musicology, and theater studies.

Dance

Specialty education in dance (*taniec*) is offered at the elementary and secondary levels at ballet schools located in Bytom, Gdansk, Lodz, Poznan, and Warsaw. At the time of this writing, there are no tertiary-level programs in dance.

To be admitted to the nine-year sequence of a *szkoła baletowa* (ballet school), candidates must be 9 to 10 years old, must have completed the first three years of *szkoła podstawowa* (elementary school), and must pass an examination which tests their psychological, musical, and physical aptitude for dance. The ballet school sequence consists of five years of ballet elementary school followed by four years of ballet secondary school, and includes modern and jazz dance as well as ballet and classical dance styles.

Upon completion of the sequence, all students receive the title of *tancerz* (dancer). Students who take and pass the maturity examination receive a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości Szkoły Baletowej* (Certificate of Maturity of Ballet School), which gives access to higher education. Graduates who do not take the maturity examination receive a *Świadectwo Ukończenia Szkoły Baletowej* (Certificate of Completion of Ballet School), which does not give access to higher education.

Post-lyceum programs in the field of dance are offered at the Policealne Studium Wokalno-Baletowe (Post-Lyceum Vocal and Ballet School) in Gliwice and the Policealne Studium Rytmiki (Post-Lyceum School of Rhythmics) in Poznan. See the section on post-lyceum occupational studies in Chapter IV for more information on this level of education.

Music

Specialty education in music (*muzyka*) is divided into three levels (*stopni*). The *I stopień* (first level) corresponds to the level of elementary school (grades 1 through 8), the *II stopień* (second level) corresponds to the level of secondary school, and the *III stopień* (third level) corresponds to tertiary level.

Specialty education in music at the first (elementary) and second (secondary) levels is offered in two different streams: music school and supplemented general elementary school. Graduates of both streams receive the title of *muzyk-instrumentalist* (musician-instrumentalist), *instruktor zespołów rytmiki*

(instructor of group rhythmics) or *wokalist* (vocalist), which qualifies the holder to play or sing in a professional music group, to teach at a music school of the first level, and to teach at a community music center (see below).

The *szkoła muzyczna* stream provides highly specialized training in music plus a limited general education component at the first level, and only music subjects at the second level. In this stream, graduates of a *szkoła muzyczna I stopnia* (music school of the first level) receive a *Świadectwo Ukończenia Szkoły Muzycznej I Stopnią* (Certificate of Completion of Music School of the First Level), and then continue on to a *szkoła muzyczna II stopnia* (music school of the second level), which offers only music courses. Completion of a *szkoła muzyczna I stopnia* is required for admission to all divisions of a *szkoła muzyczna II stopnia* except the vocal division. Graduates receive a *Dyplom/Świadectwo Ukończenia Sszkoły Muzycznej II Stopnia* (Diploma/Certificate of Completion of Music School of the Second Level). (See Document 6.1.) This certificate does not give access to higher education. Students at a second level music school who intend to go on to higher education attend a *liceum ogólnokształcące* (general education secondary school) concurrently and take the maturity examination, which yields a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości Liceum Ogólnokształcącego* (Maturity Certificate from a General Secondary School).

The other stream includes music as a supplement to the regular elementary and secondary school curricula. Graduates of a *podstawowa szkoła muzyczna* (elementary school of music), which corresponds to the first level, receive a *Świadectwo Ukończenia Podstawowej Szkoły Muzycznej*, and go on to a *liceum muzyczne* (secondary school of music), corresponding to the second level. The *liceum muzyczne* emphasizes the general secondary curriculum but includes a music specialization. Graduates of a *liceum muzyczne* who take and pass the maturity examination receive a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości Liceum Muzycznego* (Maturity Certificate from a secondary school of music). This maturity certificate gives access to the third (tertiary) level of music, as well as to higher education in other fields.

Post-lyceum programs in music are at the second level and are offered at the Policealne Studium Wokalno-Baletowe (Post-lyceum Vocal and Ballet School) in Gliwice, the Policealne Studium Wokalno-Aktorskie (Post-lyceum Vocal and Acting School) in Gdynia, and the Policealne Studium Piosenkarskie (Post-lyceum Song School) in Poznan. See the section on post-lyceum schools for more information on this level of education.

Admission to music institutions at the third (tertiary) level requires an audition, entrance examination, and either a maturity certificate from a secondary school of music or the combination of a certificate of completion of music school of the second level plus a maturity certificate from a general secondary school. However, it is possible for talented but late-developing students who have no secondary-level music credential to be admitted to vocal programs (only) at the third level.

Music education at the third (tertiary) level is offered at either an *akademia muzyczna* (academy of music) or a *państwowa wyższa szkoła muzyczna* (state higher school of music),with programs leading to the title of *magister sztuki*. Programs range in length from four to six years, depending on the field of study. At the Akademia Muzyczna w Łodzi (Academy of Music in Lodz), the curriculum is four years long for the specialty in music education, five years for composition, and six years for vocalist-acting. Table 6.1 shows the curriculum for music education, and Table 6.2 shows a comparative summary of the curricula for music education, composition, and vocalist-acting.

Table 6.1 **Curriculum for *Magister Sztuki in* Music Education, Academy of Music in Lodz, 1986**

Year	I	II	III	IV
Subject	Hours per Week			
Conducting	1	1	1 ½	1
Score Reading	1	1	1	-
Foundations of Instrumentation	-	-	-	-
Prac. Instrumentation	-	1	½	
Individual & Group Vocal Emission	½	½	1 ½	-
Vocal Hygiene	1	-	-	-
Diction	1	-	-	-
Methods of Conducting Ensembles	-	-	4	-
Methods of Teaching Conducting	-	-	1	1
Vocal Ensembles	2	2	2	2
Instrumental Ensembles	2	2	2	2
School Chorus	3	3	3	-
Piano	1	1	1	1
Accompaniment	-	-	1	1
Improvisation	-	-	1	½
Second Instrument	1	1	1	-
School Instruments	½	-	-	-
Practical Knowledge of Instruments	-	-	½	½
Ear Training	2	1	1	-
Harmony with Exercises	-	2	-	-
Counterpoint	-	1	-	-
Foundations of Composition	-	-	½	-
Seminar in Musical Forms	-		1	--
History of Music & Music Literature, including Literature for the Major Instrument	2	2	1	-
Psychology	2	1	-	-
Selected Problems in Psychology	-	-	1	-
Pedagogy incl. Teaching Methods & History of Education	2	2	-	-
Selected Problems in Mus.Ed.	-	-	1	-
Found. of Theory of Music Ed.	-	1	-	-
Methods of Teaching Music	-	-	4	4
Conducting Practicum	-	-	1	1
Pedagogical Practicum (Prac.Teaching)	-	-	½	1 ½
Methods: Musicianship & Ear Training	-	-	1	-
Rhythmics	-	2	2	-
Methods: Musicianship & Rhythmics	-	-	-	1
Lecture Seminar	1	-	-	
Musical-Motor Subjects	2	-	-	-
Diploma Thesis Seminar	-	-	1	-
Diploma Thesis	-	-	-	½
Tech Teaching Media	-	-	-	1
Introduction to Social Sciences	2	-	-	-
Selected Problems in Philosophy	-	2	-	-
Foundations of Political Science	-	-	2	-
Political Economics	-	-	-	2
History of Culture	-	2	2	-
Variable Topic Lectures		1	1	1-
Foreign Language I	2	2	2	-
Foreign Language II	2	2	2	-
Physical Education	2	2	2	-
Self-Defense	-	-	6	-

Total hours/week :	Year I:	33
	Year II:	35 ½
	Year III:	53
	Year IV:	21

Table 6.2 Comparative Summary of Curricula, Academy of Music in Lodz, 1986

	Hours per Year						
Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	TOTAL
Music Education	33	37½	52½[1]	20½[2]	-	-	143½
Composition	53	63	86	25	9	-	236
Vocalist-Actor	58	63	83	48	32[3]	20[3]	304

[1]Includes ½-hour per week of practice teaching
[2]Includes 1½ hours per week of practice teaching
[3]Does not include practical work at local theater

Post-diploma studies leading to the *Dyplom Ukończenia Studiów Podyplomowych* (Diploma of Completion of Post-Diploma Studies) are offered in the field of music, including *muzykoterapia* (music therapy). See the section on post-diploma studies for information on this type of program. Higher education institutions of music do not have authorization to award the academic degree of *doktor*. The Instytut Historii Polskiej Akademia Nauk (Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences) offers *magister sztuki* holders a fulltime program in History leading to the degree of *doktor nauk humanistycznych* (*doktor* of humanities) in the field of *Muzykologia* (Musicology).

A *społeczne ognisko muzyczne* (community music center) offers nonacademic music enrichment programs for all ages. Participants in courses and programs receive a *Zaświadczenie o Uczęszczaniu do Społecznego Ogniska Artystycznego* (Certificate of Attendance at a Community Artistic Center).

Theater Arts

There are no elementary or secondary schools in the field of theater arts (*sztuka teatralna*). Post-lyceum programs in theater are offered at the Policealne Studium Artystyczne Animacji Filmowej (Post-lyceum Artistic School of Film Animation) in Bielsko-Biala, the Policealne Studium Cyrkowe (Post-lyceum Circus School), the Policealne Studium Technik Teatralno-Filmowych (Post-lyceum School of Theater and Film Technology) in Lodz, and the Policealne Studium Wokalno-Aktorskie (Post-lyceum Vocal and Acting School) in Gdynia. The vocal and acting program is two and one-half years long. All other programs are two years long. Graduates of post-lyceum programs in theater receive a *Dyplom Ukończenia Policealnego Studium Zawodowego* (Diploma of Completion of Post-Lyceum Occupational Studies). See the section on post-lyceum occupational programs for more information on this level of education.

Magister programs in theater arts are offered at three university-level institutions. Admission to these institutions requires a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości* and an entrance examination/ audition, and is highly selective. Only about 20 students are admitted per year. Programs are four years in length and lead to the title of *magister sztuki* or *magister*. (See Document 6.2.)

The curriculum in the Faculty of Acting of the Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Teatralna im. Ludwika Solskiego w Krakowie (State Higher School of Theater named for Ludwik Solski in Krakow) includes general education courses; training of the acting instrument (music, voice, rhythm, and movement); training in creative skills (textual analysis and interpretation, acting styles and techniques); and training in aesthetics (imagination, sensitivity, history and philosophy of theater). The students do individual work as well as practice in groups. The fourth year is a diploma year devoted to the preparation of performances, which, under the director of instructors, are given at the school and on tour.

Podyplomowe studia (post-diploma studies) are available in theater, film, and television. Graduates of post-diploma programs receive a *Dyplom/Zaświadeczenie Ukończenia Podyplomowych Studiów* (Diploma/Certificate of Post-Diploma Studies). See the section on post-diploma studies for information on this type of program. Higher education institutions in the theater arts may not award the academic degree of *doktor*. The Instytut Historii Polskiej Akademia Nauk (Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences) offers *magister sztuki* holders a fulltime program in History leading to the degree of *doktor nauk humanistycznych* (*doktor* of humanities) in the fields of *Wiedza o Teatrze* (Theater Studies) and *Filmologia* (Film Studies).

Visual Arts

Specialty education in the visual arts (*sztuka plastyczna*) at the secondary level is offered at a *liceum sztuk plastycznych* (secondary school of visual arts). Students who take and pass the maturity examination upon completion of this school receive a *świadectwo dojrzałości liceum sztuk plastycznych* (certificate of maturity of a secondary school of visual arts), which gives access to higher education, and the title of *technik sztuk plastycznych* (visual arts technician).

Post-lyceum programs in the visual arts are offered at Policealne Studia Plastycznych (Post-lyceum Schools of Visual Arts) in Kielce, Nysa, and Tarnow. Graduates of post-lyceum programs in visual arts receive a title and a *Dyplom Ukończenia Policealnego Studium Zawodowego* (Diploma of Completion of Post-Lyceum Occupational Studies).

Magister programs in the visual arts are offered at six higher schools which have the designation of either *akademia sztuk pięknych* (academy of fine arts) or *państwowa wyższa szkoła sztuk plastycznych* (state higher school of visual arts). Admission to programs at these institutions requires a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości* (Maturity Certificate) and an entrance examination. Programs are five to six years in length and lead to the title of *magister sztuki*.

Podyplomowe studia (post-diploma studies) leading to the *Dyplom/Zaświadczenie Ukończenia Podyplomowych Studiów* (Diploma/Certificate of Completion of Post-Diploma Studies) are offered in such fields as museum and conservation techniques, marketing in the area of culture and art, and art education. See the section on post-diploma studies for information on this type of program.

Higher education institutions for the visual arts do not have authorization to award the academic degree of *doktor*. The Instytut Historii Polskiej Akademia Nauk (Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences) offers *magister sztuki* holders a fulltime program in History leading to the degree of *doktor nauk humanistycznych* (*doktor* of humanities) in the fields of *Historia Sztuki* (art history) and *Badania nad Sztuką Ludową* (research on folk art).

Public Safety

Fire Fighting

Training for fire fighting (*pożarnictwo*) in Poland is open only to men. The organization of fire fighting companies or units falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministerstwo Spraw Wewnętrznych (Ministry of Internal Affairs) and is the responsibility of each voivodship or district.

There are two *policealne szkoły* (post-lyceum schools) for fire fighters, one each in Krakow and Poznan. Admission to these schools requires completion of secondary education including secondary-level work in physics and chemistry, as well as physical aptitude for fire fighting. The program is two years in length. Graduates receive the title of *technik pożarnictwa* (fire fighting technician) and the *stopień* (rank) of *chorąży pożarnictwa* (fire fighting ensign). See the section on post-lyceum programs for more information on this level of education.

The Szkoła Główna Służby Pożarniczej (Central School of Fire Fighting Service) in Warsaw is administered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Its programs are recognized by the Ministry of National Education. A certificate of maturity is required for admission. The Central School of Fire Fighting Service offers *zaoczne studia* (part-time weekend studies) that are equivalent to three and one-half years of fulltime study, in the specialties of Tactical Command, Fire Prevention, and Fire Fighting Technology which lead to the title of *inżynier pożarnictwa* (fire fighting engineer), and a five-year fulltime program in the Faculty of Fire Prevention leading to the title of *magister inżynier pożarnictwa*. Graduates of both programs are appointed to the *stopień* of *podporucznik pożarnictwa* (fire fighting second lieutenant).

Podyplomowe studia (post-diploma studies) are offered in fields such as fire prevention, tactical aspects of fire fighting, and the economic, organizational, and legal problems of fire fighting. Graduates of post-diploma programs receive a *Dyplom/ Zaświadczenie Ukończenia Podyplomowych Studiów* (Diploma/Certificate of Completion of Post-Diploma Studies). See the section on post-diploma studies for information on this type of program. There is no *doktor* degree in fire fighting engineering.

Police Training

Police training (*szkolenie policjantów*) is administered by the Ministerstwo Spraw Wewnętrznych (Ministry of Internal Affairs). Admission to all levels of police training requires completion of secondary school. Basic training in police work is offered in police training centers in the larger provinces. The period of basic training lasts three months for those who have prior military training, and three and one-half months for those who have not done military service. There is neither a *magister* nor a *doktor* in the field of police work.

A sequence leading to higher officer training begins with *szkolenie podoficerskie* (lower officer training). Admission to lower officer training requires an unspecified length of on-the-job experience, plus employment references, and lasts eight to 11 months. An experienced lower officer may apply for *szkolenie aspirantów* (candidate training), which takes four to ten months. Programs at the levels of basic, lower officer, and candidate training are offered through the Centrum Szkolenia Policji (Center for Police Training), which is made up of four specialized schools. Programs are offered in the areas of handling of criminals, mid-level management, operations and observation techniques, and roadway traffic. Training is also available in investigation and in training

and use of police dogs. Graduates of lower officer and candidate training receive a *Świadectwo Ukończenia Szkoły Policyjnej* (Certificate of Completion of Police School).

Higher police officers are trained at the tertiary level, in three diploma programs and one post-diploma program at the Wyższa Szkoła Policji (Higher Police School) in Szczytno. Candidates for admission to higher police officer training must have completed basic, lower officer and candidate programs, or must possess a higher education diploma from a civilian tertiary-level institution. Candidates for admission to all programs must pass a competitive examination.

The fulltime diploma program for those with at least two years of experience as a lower officer is three years long. These candidates may not be older than 28. The fulltime diploma program for civilians with no police experience and no higher education qualification is four years long. They must be younger than 21, possess a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości* (Maturity Certificate), be in good health and physical condition, and meet certain height requirements. A three-year part-time diploma program is available to those who are 19 to 35 years old and have completed lower officer training.

The July 1991 curriculum for higher officer training includes subjects in the humanities, foreign language, physical education, Polish law and legal aspects of police work, criminology, management, computer science, tactical technology, and applied skills. Completion of the diploma program leads to a *Dyplom Ukończenia Wyższych Studiów Zawodowych* (Diploma of Completion of Higher Occupational Studies). Holders of this diploma are eligible for admission to supplementary studies at a civilian university leading to the title of *magister*.

Post-diploma higher officer training, open to holders of a higher education diploma from a civilian university who have no police experience, is given at the *Studium Oficerskie Podyplomowe* (Post-Diploma Officers School) of the Higher Police School in fulltime (10 month) and part-time programs, leading to a *Zaświadeczenie Ukończenia Podyplomowych Studiów* (Certificate of Post-Diploma Studies). Admission requires completion of basic police training.

Law

Education in law (*prawo*) is regulated by the Ministerstwo Edukacji Narodwej (Ministry of National Education). The *magister* program in law is offered in a *wydział* (faculty) or *instytut* (institute) of law of an *uniwersytet* (university). The following universities have a faculty or institute of law: Gdansk, Jagiellonian in Krakow, Katowice, Lodz, Maria Curie-Skłodowska in Lublin, Torun, Szczecin, Warsaw, and Wroclaw.

Admission to a law program requires a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości* (Maturity Certificate) and an entrance examination. The *magister* program integrates pre-law and law subjects and requires four to five years of study. A thesis is required. Completion of the program leads to the title of *magister prawo* (*magister* of law), which is the professional law degree in Poland. (See Document 6.3.) To practice law, the holder of a *magister prawa* must complete an *aplikacja* (internship), which concludes with an examination. Completion of a two-year internship and an examination administered by the Procurator General entitles one to the position of *prokurator*, which allows one to work as a public defender in Poland. Admission to the register of lawyers as an *adwokat*, comparable to admission to the bar in the United States, requires completion of a four-year internship followed by an

examination administered by the Council of Lawyers.

The *magister prawa* also gives access to post-diploma studies in legal specializations and to studies for the *doktor* degree. *Podyplomowe studia* (post-diploma studies) in legal specializations are offered by faculties or institutes of law of universities and lead to a *Zaświadeczenie Ukończenia Podyplomowych Studiów* (Certificate of Completion of Post-Diploma Studies). See the section on post-diploma studies for information on this type of program. The *stopień naukowy* (academic degree) of *doktor nauk prawnych* (*doktor* of legal sciences) is awarded by universities and by the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Medical and Health Professions

Education and training in medical and health professions is regulated by the Ministerstwo Zrdowia i Opieki Społecznej (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare) in consultation with the Ministerstwo Edukacji Narodowej (Ministry of National Education). Social work, which is viewed in Poland more as a paramedical field than a social welfare field, is also regulated by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Physical therapy, on the other hand, is regulated by the Główny Komitet Kultury Fizycznej i Sportu (Central Committee for Physical Culture and Sports) in consultation with the Ministry of National Education.

Dentistry

Post-lyceum education and training in dentistry (*dentystyka* or *stomatologia*) includes programs in *technika dentystyczna* (dental technology) and *higiena stomatologiczna* (dental hygiene) offered at a *medyczne studium zawodowe* (medical occupational school). Admission to these programs requires completion of general secondary school. The programs are two years in length and graduates receive a *Dyplom Ukończenia Medycznego Studium Zawodowego* with the title of *technik dentystyczny/technik higiena stomatologicznej* (dental technician/dental hygiene technician). See the section on post-lyceum programs for more information on this level of education.

The professional program in dentistry is offered in the *oddział stomatologiczny* (department of dentistry) of the *wydział medyczny* (faculty of medicine) of an *akademia medyczna* (academy of medicine). The medical academies in Gdansk, Katowice, Lodz, Krakow, Poznan, and Warsaw offer the dentistry program. Admission to this program requires a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości* (Maturity Certificate). Completion of the program leads to the title of *lekarz dentysta* or *lekarz stomatologa* (dental physician), which is the professional degree in dentistry in Poland. It confers professional licensure as a dentist and gives access to further education in post-diploma dental specializations and in a *doktor* degree program.

The *lekarz dentysta* program is five years long. It integrates pre-dentistry and dentistry subjects and includes a total of approximately 4,500 hours of lectures, laboratories, and practice distributed as follows:

	Hours
Basic Sciences	1,130
Preclinical Dentistry	120
Clinical General Medicine	715
Clinical Dentistry	1,415
General and Preventive Medicine	230
Required and General Education	600
Practice in Hospitals and Clinics	700

Examinations in the *lekarz dentysta* program are given annually, and are listed separately in a section near the back of the

separately in a section near the back of the *indeks* (study book), rather than in the same section as the subject listings. See the section on higher education for more information on the *indeks*.

Post-diploma programs in dental specializations are offered by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. A *Zaświadczenie* (Certificate) is awarded by the Ministry upon completion of a specialization program. The *stopień naukowy* (academic degree) of *doktor nauk medycznych* (*doktor* of medical sciences) in the *zakres stomatologii* (field of dentistry) is awarded by medical faculties of medical academies and by the Polska Akademia Nauk (Polish Academy of Sciences).

Medical Technology

Post-lyceum education and training in medical technology (*analityka medyczna*) is offered at a *medyczne studium zawodowe* (occupational medical school). Admission to this program requires completion of general secondary school and an entrance examination. The program is two years in length and leads to a *Dyplom Ukończenia Medycznego Sstudium Zawodowego* with the title of *technik analytiki medycznej* (medical analysis technician). See the section on post-lyceum programs for more information on this level of education.

The *magister* program in medical technology is offered in the *wydział* (faculty) of *farmacja* (pharmacy) of an *akademia medyczna* (academy of medicine). The academies of medicine in Lodz, Krakow, and Poznan offer the *magister* program. Admission to the *magister* program requires a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości* (Maturity Certificatey) and an examination. Completion of the program leads to the title of *magister analytiki medycznej* (*magister* of medical analysis). This title confers professional licensure as a medical technologist in Poland and gives access to further study in a *doktor* degree program.

The *magister* program is five years long and includes a total of approximately 4,500 hours of lectures, laboratories, and practice distributed as follows:

	Hours
General Humanities and Required Subjects	600
Basic Science and Medical Science Subjects	1,850
General Medicine/ Diagnostic Laboratory Subjects	1,550
Humanities Subjects, including Ethics	180
Practice in Hospitals and Clinics	700

Examinations in the *magister analytiki medycznej* program are given annually, and are listed separately in a section near the back of the *indeks* (study book), rather than in the same section as the subject listings. See the section on higher education for more information on the *indeks*.

The *stopień naukowy* (academic degree) of *doktor nauk farmaceutycznych* (*doktor* of pharmaceutical sciences) in the field of medical analysis is awarded by faculties of pharmacy of medical academies and by the Polish Academy of Sciences. Admission requires a *magister* and an entrance examination.

Medicine

The professional degree in medicine (*medycyna*) in Poland is the title of *lekarz* (physician). This program is offered in the *wydział medyczny* or *wydział lekarski* (faculty of medicine) of an *akademia medyczna* (academy of medicine). Admission to this program requires a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości* (Maturity Certificate) and an examination. Completion of the program leads to the title of *lekarz* (physician) which is the professional degree in medicine in Poland. (See Document

6.4.) It gives access to further education in post-diploma medical specializations and in a program leading to the academic degree of *doktor*.

The *lekarz* program is six years long, followed by a one-year postgraduate internship required for professional licensure. The curriculum integrates pre-medicine and medicine subjects and includes a total of approximately 4,800 hours of lectures, laboratories and practice distributed as follows:

	Hours
General Humanities and Required Subjects	600
Basic Sciences	1,550
Clinical Subjects	2,000
Basic Health Care	140
Preventive Medicine/ Professional Subjects	300
Humanities Subjects, including Ethics	180
Practice in Hospitals and Clinics	700

Examinations in the *lekarz* program are given annually, and are listed separately in a section near the back of the *indeks* (study book), rather than in the same section as the subject listings.

Post-diploma programs in medical specializations are offered by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. There are currently two levels of specialization. In most fields, admission to a second-level specialization requires completion of a first-level specialization. Training at the *pierwszy stopień* (first level) usually lasts at least two years, and a *Dyplom Pierwszego Stopnia Specjalizacji* is issued upon completion. Training at the *drugi stopień* (second level) requires at least three years, and leads to a *Dyplom Drugiego Stopnia Specjalizacji* (Diploma of Second Level of Specialization). The amount of time devoted to practice in the specialty varies from one specialization to another. Each diploma indicates the level and field of specialization, and a title.

There is currently discussion of the possibility of reforming training in medical specializations to offer only one level of specialization instead of two. However, there are not yet any concrete plans for reform.

The Centrum Medycyny Doświadczalnej i Klinicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Center for Experimental and Clinical Medicine of the Polish Academy of Sciences) offers *doktor* studies in the areas of medical biology with specialization in neurobiology, physiology, immunology, transplantology and lymphology, and pharmacology. The faculties of medicine of medical academies are also authorized to award the academic degree of *doktor nauk medycznych* (*doktor* of medical sciences) in medicine.

Midwifery

Midwifery (*położnictwo*) is offered in the *wydział położna* (faculty of midwifery) of a *medyczne studium zawodowe* (medical occupational school). Admission to the program requires completion of general secondary school. See the section on post-lyceum programs for more information on this level of education.

The midwifery program is five semesters long and consists of two semesters of theoretical instruction in general, obstetric-gynecological, and pediatric nursing, plus three semesters of practical training in midwifery. Graduates receive a *Dyplom Ukończenia Medycznego Studium Zawodowego* (Diploma of Completion of Medical Occupational School) and the title of *położna* (midwife), which confers professional registration as a midwife in Poland. There are about 20,000 midwives in Poland.

The *indeks* (study book) for the *położna* program gives dates of enrollment, names of courses, number of hours per week for lecture and exercises, dates and grades of examinations, and practical experience. Sometimes entries in the *indeks* are listed by semester, and sometimes they are organized according to units of theoretical instruction and examinations (*teoria*) and practical experience (*praktyka*).

Graduates of the midwifery program who have a maturity certificate and at least two years of work experience in midwifery are eligible for admission to a *magister* program in the faculty of nursing of a medical academy, but they do not receive exemptions, advanced standing, or credit at the medical academy for work completed in the midwifery program.

Nursing

Education and training in nursing (*pielęgniarstwo*), both general and psychiatric, are offered at the secondary level at a *liceum medyczne pielęgniarstwa* (medical secondary school of nursing) or in the nursing department of a *liceum medyczne* (medical secondary school) in a five-year program following completion of the eight-year elementary school. The curriculum includes the general education subjects taught in the general secondary school, as well as theoretical and practical nursing subjects, and practical training in nursing. Graduates receive a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości Liceum Medycznego Pielęgniarstwa* (Maturity Certificate from a Medical Secondary School of Nursing) or a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości Liceum Medycznego* (Maturity Certificate from a Medical Secondary School), both of which give access to higher education, plus the title of *pielęgniarka* (nurse), which confers professional registration as a nurse in Poland. (See Document 4.8.)

General nursing and psychiatric nursing are also offered at a post-lyceum occupational medical school. Admission to these programs requires a certificate of maturity from a general secondary school. The general nursing program is two years in length, while training for psychiatric nursing lasts two and one-half years. Table 6.3 shows the curriculum of post-lyceum nursing training. Post-lyceum nursing graduates receive the title of Diplomate Nurse (*pielęgniarka dyplomowana*) (see Document 6.5), which is equivalent to the title received by graduates of the *liceum medyczne pielęgniarstwa* and the *liceum medyczne*. The *indeks* for the post-lyceum programs gives dates of enrollment, names of courses, number of hours per week for lecture and exercises, dates and grades of examinations, and practical experience.

With the goal of upgrading the training of diplomate nurses in Poland, the Polish nursing community would like to see nursing programs at medical secondary schools phased out, in favor of all basic nursing training at the post-lyceum level. They feel that the maturity level of graduates of nursing programs in medical secondary schools is insufficient to perform the duties of a diplomate nurse. One concrete move toward the upgrading of basic nursing training is the implementation of an experimental two and one-half year post-lyceum nursing program at two post-lyceum nursing schools, scheduled for September of 1991. The curriculum is to include additional theoretical courses, but will continue to emphasize practical skills. Graduates of the experimental program will receive the title of *pielęgniarka dyplomowana* (diplomate nurse).

Upon completion of nursing training, diplomate nurses may specialize through additional training at hospitals and clinics. Areas of specialization include anesthesiology, environmental nursing, intensive care nursing, pediatrics, surgery, and psychiatry.

Higher education in nursing is a relatively new concept in Poland. The first faculty of nursing in Poland was established in 1969 at the Academy of Medicine in Lublin. While it initially offered a three-year program in nursing, a four-year *magister* program was established in 1972. The *magister* in nursing is now also offered in the nursing faculties at the medical academies in Krakow, Poznan, and Wroclaw. Of the approximately 200,000 diplomate nurses in Poland today, about 3,000 have gone on to higher education in nursing and received the title of *magister* in nursing.

Candidates for admission to a *magister* program in nursing must have a certificate of maturity, must be diplomate nurses or midwives (either graduates of a medical secondary school or a post-lyceum nursing or midwifery program), and must have had at least two years of nursing experience. Graduates of post-lyceum programs are generally preferred over medical secondary school graduates, because they have completed both general secondary education and nursing training. However, graduates of post-lyceum programs do not receive exemptions, advanced standing, or credit in the *magister* program for work completed in the post-lyceum program.

The focus of the *magister* program in nursing is the training of nursing supervisors, administrators, instructors, and researchers. The curriculum is four years long and includes general education (social sciences, foreign languages, physical education), biological sciences, general medicine, and nursing, as well as clinical practice and a thesis. See Table 6.4 for the curriculum for the *magister* in nursing at the Academy of Medicine in Lublin.

Completion of the *magister* program leads to the title of *magister pielęgniarstwa* (*magister* of nursing).

TABLE 6.3. General Nursing Curriculum (Post-lyceum), Medyczne Studium Zawodowe, 1980

Semester	I	II	III	IV
	Hours per week			
Subject				
Foundations of Political Science	2	-	-	-
Physical Education	2	2	-	-
Civil Defense	2	1	-	-
Foundations of Psychology, Pedagogy, & Sociology	2	1	-	-
Anatomy & Physiology	4	-	-	-
Epidemiology, Microbiology, & Parasitology	3	-	-	-
Intro to Med. Sciences	2	1	-	-
Pathology	2	-	-	-
Internal Diseases	-	3	-	-
Surgery, Transfusions, & Emergency Aid	-	3	-	-
Midwifery & Obst.	-	1	-	-
Medicine of Ages of Development	-	3	-	-
Psych. & Neurological Diseases	-	2	-	-
Skin & Venereal Diseases	-	1	-	-
General Nursing & Occupational Issues	5	1	-	-
Internal Disease Nursing	-	2	-	-
Surgical Nursing	-	2	-	-
Obstetric-Gyn. Nursing	-	1	-	-
Nursing of Ages of Development	-	2	-	-
Neuro-Psychiatric Nursing	-	2	-	-
Public Health Nursing	-	2	-	-
Nursing Laboratory	6	6	-	-
Hygiene, Occup. Safety & Polish Labor Law	4	-	-	-
Organization of Health Care in Poland	1	-	-	-
Practical Subjects	-	-	35	35
TOTAL	35	36	35	35
Foreign Language Elective	2	2	2	2

Table 6.4 **Curriculum For *Magister* in Nursing, Specialty in Administration, 1973**

(L = lecture, Lab = lab or exercise)

Year	I		II		III		IV	
	L	Lab	L	Lab	L	Lab	L	Lab
	Hours		Hours		Hours		Hours	
Medical Subjects								
Biology, Biochemistry, Biophysics, Physiology & Pathology	4	8	-		-		-	
Obstetrics	1	1	-		-		-	
Pediatrics	1	1	-		-		-	
Surgery & Anesthesiology	1	2	-		-		-	
Internal Diseases & Intensive Therapy	1	2	-		-		-	
Social Medicine I	2	2	-		-		-	
Social Medicine II	2	2	-		-		-	
Clinical Pharmacology	-		1	2	-		-	
Neurology & Neurosurgery	-		1	1	-		-	
Rehabilitation Issues	-		1	1	-		-	
Elective Subjects in Clinical Premedicine	-		-		2	4	-	
Monograph Lectures in Clinical Disciplines	-		-		-		4	
Nursing Subjects								
Obstetrics Nursing	-		1	2	-		-	
Pediatric Nursing	-		1	1	-		-	
Surgical Nursing	1	1	-		-		-	
Internal Nursing	1	1	-		-		-	
Psychiatric Nursing	-		1	2	-		-	
Neurological & Neurosurgical Nursing	-		1	2	-		-	
Social Nursing	-		3	5	-		-	
Methods of Internal Institutional Training	-		-		1	4	-	
History of Nursing	1	1	-		-		-	
Nursing Ethics	-		-		-		1	1
Organization of Research in Nursing	-		-		3	14	2	4
Economics of Health Services in Poland	-		-		-		1	3
Elective Subjects in Nursing	-		-		2	4	-	
Foundations of Research in Nursing	-		1	1	-		-	
Thesis Seminar	-		-		-	2	-	6

Table 6.4 Continued

(L = lecture, Lab = lab or exercise)

Year	I		II		III		IV	
	L	Lab	L	Lab	L	Lab	L	Lab
	Hours		Hours		Hours		Hours	
<u>Humanities & Social Science Subjects</u>								
General Issues in Marxist Philosophy	2	2	2	2	-		-	
Foundations of Political Science	2	2	2	2	-		-	
Praxiology	2	2	2	2	-		-	
General Pedagogy	2	-	-		-		-	
Teaching & Theory of Education	-		3	3	-		-	
Developmental & Educational Psychology	2	2	-		-		-	
Social & Work Psychology	-		1	1	-		-	
Clinical Psychology	-		2	2	-		-	
General Sociology	-		2	2	-		-	
Work Sociology	-		-		-		1	1
Medical Sociology	-		-		-		1	1
Statistics	-		1	1	-		-	
Architecture of Health Services	-		-		-		2	2
Administrative Law in Poland	-		-		-		1	1
Foreign Language	-	4	-	4	-		-	
Foreign Language Elective	-		-		-	4	-	4
Physical Education	-	2	-	2	-		-	
Military Medical Training	-		-	4	-		-	

Magister Thesis Research and Preparation: 375 hours

Note: Some of the listed coursework, particularly in Social Sciences, is not required as of 1991.

Currently there are no post-diploma studies, nor is there a *doktor* degree program in nursing, but nurses with the title of *magister* have gone on to programs leading to the degrees of *doktor nauk przyrodniczych* (*doktor* of natural sciences), *doktor nauk medycznych* (*doktor* of medical sciences), and *doktor nauk humanistycznych* (*doktor* of humanities). The nursing community in Poland would like to see post-diploma studies and *doktor* studies in nursing developed in the future, but at the present time there are no concrete plans for such programs.

Occupational Therapy

The person who performs occupational therapy (*terapia zajęciowa*) in Poland is called an *instruktor terapii zajęciowej* (occupational therapy instructor). Occupational therapy is offered in three post-lyceum institutions in Poland, two of which are schools attached to psychiatric hospitals. The Wydział Terapii Zajęciowej (Faculty of Occupational Therapy) at the Medyczne Studium Zawodowe (Occupational Medical School) in Lodz also trains occupational therapists.

Admission to the occupational therapy program requires completion of general secondary school. The program is two years in length and leads to the title of *instruktor terapii zajęciowej* (occupational therapy instructor). See the section on post-lyceum programs for more information on this level of education.

Optometry

Training in optometry (*ortoptystka*) is given at a *medyczne studium zawodowe* (occupational medical school). Admission to this program requires completion of general secondary school. From 1982 to 1986 the program was one year in length. Since 1986 it has been a two-year program. Graduates of the one-year program received a *Świadectwo Ukończenia* (Diploma of Completion) without a title, while graduates of the two-year program receive a *Dyplom Ukończenia Medycznego Studium Zawodowego* with the title of *technik ortoptystka* (optometry technician). See the section on post-lyceum programs for more information on this level of education.

Pharmacy

Post-lyceum education and training in *technika farmaceutyczna* (pharmaceutical technology) is offered at a *medyczne studium zawodowe* (occupational medical school). Admission to this program requires completion of general secondary school and an entrance examination. The program is two years in length and leads to the title of *technik farmaceutyczny* (pharmaceutical technician). See the section on post-lyceum programs for more information on this level of education.

The *magister* program in pharmacy (*farmacja*) is offered in the *oddział* (section) or *wydział* (faculty) of pharmacy of an *akademia medyczna* (academy of medicine). The academies of medicine in Gdansk, Krakow, Lodz, Lublin, Poznan, Warsaw, and Wroclaw offer the *magister* program in pharmacy. Admission to this program requires a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości* and an entrance examination. Completion of the program leads to the title of *magister farmacji* (*magister* of pharmacy), which is the professional degree in pharmacy in Poland. It confers professional licensure as a pharmacist and gives access to doctoral studies in pharmacology.

The *magister* program is five years long. It integrates pre-pharmacy and pharmacy subjects and includes a total of approximately 4,500 hours of lectures, laboratories and practice distributed as follows:

	Hours
Basic Sciences	1,480
Pharmaceutical Sciences	1,040
Supplementary Subjects (Hygiene and Occupational Safety Codes, History of Pharmacy, Organization of Pharmacy in Poland, Computer Science, Emergency Medical Assistance)	120 120
Specialty Subjects	495
Humanities Subjects including Professional Ethics	180
Thesis Research	375

Examinations in the *magister farmacji* program are given annually, and are listed separately in a section near the back of the *indeks* (study book), rather than in the same section as the subject listings. See the section on higher education for more information on the *indeks*.

Completion of a post-diploma specialization in pharmacy yields a *zaświadczenie* (certificate). The academic degree of *doktor nauk farmaceutycznych* (*doktor* of pharmaceutical sciences) or *doktor nauk medycznych* (*doktor* of medical sciences) in the field of *farmakologia* (pharmacology) is awarded by the medical academies and by the Centrum Medycyny Doświadczalnej i Klinicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Center for Experimental and Clinical Medicine of the Polish Academy of Sciences). Admission to the *doktor nauk farmaceutycznych* program requires the title of *magister farmacji*.

Physical Therapy

Physical therapy (*fizjoterapia*) in Poland is viewed as a specialized service in the broader field of motor rehabilitation (*rehabilitacja ruchowa*). While physical therapy is taught at the secondary level and deals mainly with the practical application of therapeutic equipment and devices, motor rehabilitation is taught at the university level as a specialization which integrates the psychological, social, and medical aspects of physical rehabilitation. All education and training in the field of motor rehabilitation is regulated by the Central Committee for Physical Culture and Sports in consultation with the Ministry of National Education.

Physical therapy is taught at a *medyczne studium zawodowe* (occupational medical school). Admission to the program requires completion of general secondary school and an entrance examination. The program is two years in length and graduates receive a *Dyplom Ukończenia Medycznego Studium Zawodowego* with the title of *technik fizjoterapii* (physical therapy technician). See the section on post-lyceum programs for more information on this level of education.

The *magister* program in motor rehabilitation is offered in the *wydział wychowania fizycznego* (faculty of physical education) of an *akademia wychowania fizycznego* (academy of physical education). The academies of physical education in Krakow, Poznan, Warsaw, and Wroclaw have a program in motor rehabilitation. Admission to the program requires a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości* and an entrance examination. The program is four years long. Completion of the program leads to the title of *magister rehabilitacji ruchowej* (*magister* of motor rehabilitation). It confers professional licensure as a physical therapist and gives access to further education in post-diploma programs. (See Document 6.6.)

Podyplomowe studia (post-diploma studies) in the field of motor rehabilitation include a program for holders of a *magister* in physical education leading to a second specialization in physical therapy, and a program for physical therapists in corrective-compensatory gymnastics offered by the Academy of Physical Education in Krakow.

Graduates of these programs receive a *dyplom* (diploma). See the section on post-diploma studies for information on this type of program.

The academic degree of *doktor nauk kultury fizycznej* (*doktor* of physical culture sciences) is awarded in the field of physical therapy.

Social Work

In Poland, social work (*praca socjalna*) is a paramedical field. Social workers function primarily as counselors in psychiatric settings, with the goal of social rehabilitation. Social work is offered at a *medyczne studium zawodowe* (occupational medical school). Admission to the program requires completion of general secondary school. The program is two years in length and graduates receive a *Dyplom Ukończenia Medycznego Studium Zawodowego* (Diploma of Completion of Medical Occupational Studies) with the title of *pracownik socjalny* (social worker). See the section on post-lyceum programs for more information on this level of education.

Speech Therapy

Speech therapy (*logopedia*) is considered a specialization in the field of education in Poland. Teacher training programs in preschool and special education, as well as programs in child care at medical occupational secondary schools, usually include an introductory course in speech therapy. However, a qualification in speech therapy can only be earned at the tertiary level.

Speech therapists in Poland are employed mainly in educational and health care settings for children, such as schools, special education institutions, children's homes, and various types of clinics. They also work with acting students in higher schools of theater and film.

There is no title of *magister* in speech therapy in Poland, nor is there a *doktor* degree. The title of *logopeda dyplomowany* (diplomate speech therapist), which is the professional qualification in speech therapy, represents completion of a *podyplomowe studium logopedyczne* (post-diploma speech therapy study program). Admission to this program requires a *magister* in the field of education. The post-diploma program is offered at the universities in Gdansk, Lublin, and Warsaw, and at the higher pedagogical school in Krakow. The program is two to four semesters in length and is taught on a part-time block basis, with class meetings on weekends or during school breaks. Graduates receive a *zaświadczenie* (certificate). See the section on post-diploma studies for information on this type of program.

Veterinary Medicine

All levels of education and training in veterinary medicine (*weterynaria*) are regulated by the Ministry of National Education.

A *technikum weterynaryjne* (veterinary technical secondary school) offers a five-year program following the eight-year elementary school. Completion of the program leads to the *Świadectwo Dojrzałości Technikum Zawodowego* (Maturity Certificate from a Technical Secondary School), which gives access to higher education, and the title of *technik weterynarii* (veterinary technician).

The *lekarz* (physician) program in *weterynaria* (veterinary medicine) is offered at an *akademia rolnicza* (agricultural academy), *akademia techniczno-rolnicza* (technical-agricultural academy), or *akademia rolniczo-technicza* (agricultural-technical academy). Admission to the program requires a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości* (Maturity Certificate) and an entrance examination. The program is 11 semesters long and integrates pre-veterinary medicine and veterinary medicine subjects.

Completion of the program leads to the title of *lekarz weterynarii* (veterinary physician), which is the professional degree in veterinary medicine in Poland. It confers professional licensure as a veterinarian and gives access to further education in post-diploma specializations and in a *doktor* degree program. (See Document 6.7.)

Post-diploma studies are offered in the Wydział Weterynaryjny (Faculty of Veterinary Medicine) of the Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego-Akademia Rolnicza w Warszawie (Central School of Rural Management, Academy of Agriculture in Warsaw) in specializations in veterinary medicine. They are part-time weekend courses with a duration of two to three semesters. Upon completion, a *dyplom* (diploma) or *zaświadczenie* (certificate) is awarded. See the section on post-diploma studies for information on this type of program.

The *stopień naukowy* (academic degree) of *doktor nauk weterynaryjnych* (*doktor* of veterinary sciences) is awarded by the Wydział Weterynaryjny (Faculty of Veterinary Medicine) of the Akademia Rolniczo-Techniczna (Agricultural-Technical Academy) in Olsztyn-Kortowo.

Military Education

Military higher education institutions are administered by the Ministerstwo Obrony Narodowej (Ministry of National Defense). Their programs are recognized by the Ministry of National Education and the credentials they award are the equivalent of parallel qualifications from civilian higher education institutions.

Candidates for admission to a military higher education institution must be male, Polish citizens, single, and not over 24 years old, (22 for the Military Academy of Medicine), must possess "the proper character for military officer training," and must have completed secondary school.

A *wyższa szkoła oficerska* (officers higher school) offers both secondary- and tertiary-level programs. Men who have completed secondary school but have not achieved a certificate of maturity can enroll in a two-year secondary-level program which leads to a *Dyplom Technika* (Diploma of Technician) in a particular specialty. Upon completion of the program, they are appointed to the *stopień* (rank) of *młodszy chorąży* (junior ensign), and are eligible for admission to military and civilian higher education institutions. (See Document 6.8.)

Part-time university-level programs at officers higher schools lead to a *Dyplom Ukończenia Sstudiów Wyższych* (Diploma of Completion of Higher Studies) in the field of social sciences, or a *Dyplom Inżyniera* (Diploma of Engineer) in engineering fields. Each of these credentials represents completion of the equivalent of three years of fulltime work.

A *wojskowa akademia* (military academy) awards the title of *magister* or *lekarz* (physician) and the academic degree of *doktor*. The Wojskowa Akademia Techniczna (Military Technical Academy) offers *magister* programs in engineering fields. The Akademia Marynarki Wojennej (Naval Academy) offers a four-year program in education and five-year programs in other fields, all of which lead to the title of *magister*. The Wojskowa Akademia Medyczna (Military Academy of Medicine) awards the titles of *lekarz* (physician), *lekarz stomatologa* (dental physician), and *magister farmacji* (*magister* of pharmacy). Document 6.9 is a diploma of the title of *magister inżynier* awarded by the Wojskowa Adademia Techniczna.

Upon completion of their studies, graduates of officers higher schools and *magister* and *lekarz* programs at the military academies are appointed to the *stopień* (rank) of *podporucznik* (second lieutenant). Military academies offer post-diploma studies in various fields. Graduates of post-diploma programs receive a *Dyplom/Zaświadeczenie Ukończenia Podyplomowych Studiów* (Diploma/Certificate of Completion of Post-Diploma Studies). See the section on post-diploma studies for information on this type of program.

The academic degree of *doktor* is also awarded by military academies in several fields, including the *doktor nauk wojskowych* (*doktor* of military sciences).

Religious Education and Training

Background

Poland is unique among today's post-Communist countries in terms of the strength of the role which religion plays in its society. The separation of church and state legislated after World War II, along with freedom of religion and religious tolerance, reflect the tradition of religious tolerance which developed in medieval Poland and reigned there until the Reformation. Despite the trend toward religious intolerance later in Poland's history, partitioned Poland remained an ethnic and religious mosaic, nurturing above all a magnificent Jewish culture and strong Roman Catholic tradition. Both religious cultures have strongly influenced the public and private political, economic, and cultural lives of the people of Poland. Throughout the centuries, educational institutions founded by these religious groups have trained many important figures in both religious and secular history.

The population of Poland suffered greatly during World War II and what remained of it after the war was rather homogeneous in terms of ethnic and religious background. The vast majority of the population of today's Poland are Roman Catholic Poles. Throughout the Communist-dominated era in Poland, the Catholic Church maintained the strong influential position in national political affairs that it had exercised before World War II. While religious groups in other Communist-dominated countries were suppressed or even outlawed, the Catholic Church remained a powerful force in the lives of the Polish people by providing them with an alternative to the creed of the Polish Communist party, by reinforcing their sense of identity and tradition, and by lobbying for political and human rights.

With the collapse of the Communist Party in Poland, the role of the Catholic Church and the extent of its power and influence in the new political scheme has become a source of controversy. Although the Catholic Church no longer represents the only alternative viewpoint tolerated by the political power structure, it is expected that it will play a major role in developing private elementary and secondary education. Smaller denominations which also increased in numbers during the later years of the Communist era may also establish new schools, but they are concerned about the powerful role of the Catholic Church in the new political system. These include the Baptists, Bible churches, Calvinists, Independent Orthodox Church, Jehovah's Witnesses, Karaites, Lutherans, Mariovite-Old Catholics, Methodists, Pentacostals, Polish National Catholics, and Seventh-Day Adventists, as well as small Muslim communities and the remaining Jewish community.

Religious institutions, mostly Catholic schools, represented the only avenue for private education during the Communist era.

According to the Ministry of National Education, religious secondary schools operating during that time included a handful of Catholic secondary schools for girls, and a nursing school for nuns run by Roman Catholic nuns.

Roman Catholic Seminary Education

Roman Catholic seminary education flourished during the Communist era. There are 11 secondary-level seminaries with the designation *niższe seminarium duchowne* (minor clerical seminary). They are recognized by the Ministry of National Education as general secondary schools. Admission requires completion of the eight-year elementary school. The curriculum is essentially the same as that of the *liceum ogólnokształcące* (general secondary school). Graduates of a *niższe seminarium duchowne* receive the *Świadectwo Dojrzałości Liceum Ogólnokształcącego* (Maturity Certificate from a General Secondary School), the same credential received by graduates of a secular general secondary school. The *Świadectwo Dojrzałości* from a minor clerical seminary gives access to higher education in any field.

Wyższe seminaria duchowne (major clerical seminaries) are sponsored by local dioceses or religious orders. These seminaries provide a six-year program of religious formation. Upon completion of the program, candidates are ordained to the priesthood. They do not receive an academic credential. Many major clerical seminaries are affiliated with higher education institutions that provide academic training for priesthood candidates who wish to supplement their religious formation. These institutions are described in the following paragraphs.

Academic training for priests, as well as pastoral training for religious women and the laity is provided by four papal institutions in Poland, and by the Academy of Catholic Theology (see below). The Papieskie Wydziały Teologiczne (Papal Theological Faculties in Poznan, Warsaw and Wroclaw and the Papieska Akademia Teologiczna (Papal Theological Academy) in Krakow, formerly also a papal faculty, award the title of *magister*. The programs are four to five years in length and require a maturity certificate for admission. The Papal Theological Faculty in Wroclaw is scheduled to become the Faculty of Theology of the University of Wroclaw in September of 1991. The *magister* is recognized by the Ministry of National Education according to an agreement between the Polish government and the Polish bishops signed on June 30, 1989. The agreement is retroactive and covers all *magister* credentials granted by the papal institutions prior to the agreement.

Papal institutions may also apply for authorization to grant the *doktor* and *doktor habilitowany* if they meet all of the criteria for the awarding of such degrees. To date, however, none has applied for this authorization, principally because their teaching faculties are too small. However, *doktor* and *doktor habilitowany* degrees awarded by papal institutions would be recognized by the Ministry of National Education based on the agreement of June 30, 1989.

Document 6.10 is a *magister* from the Papal Theological Faculty, awarded before it was upgraded to a theological academy. It was awarded on the basis of studies completed at the Wyższe Częstowchowskie Seminarium Duchowne w Krakowie (Czestochowa Major Clerical Seminary in Krakow), an affiliated diocesan seminary.

Non-Seminary Religious Higher Education

In the sphere of higher education, the Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski (Catholic University of

Lublin) was the only private non-Communist Party institution in the Communist bloc until 1989. The Catholic University of Lublin (CUL) was founded in 1918 in Lublin as the successor to the Faculty of Theology of Vilnius University, which had operated in Leningrad from 1830 to 1917. CUL's *magister* and *doktor* programs received recognition from the Polish government in 1938. During World War II it operated underground in a variety of locations, including the United States, and reopened in Lublin in 1944 before the end of the war.

CUL, along with several university faculties of theology, was scheduled to be closed by the Communist government in the 1950s, but in a gesture of religious tolerance by the government, CUL was spared. Until 1989 it was funded solely by the Polish bishops and by private donations, but since 1989 it has received funding from the Polish government which now makes up about one-third of its budget. CUL is recognized by the Holy See, and is a member of the Association of International Universities and the Federation of Catholic Universities.

The Catholic University of Lublin has Faculties of Humanities and Social Sciences, which offer programs in liberal arts and sciences, as well as Faculties of Canon and State Law, Christian Philosophy, and Theology. It has authority to award the title of *magister* and the degree of *doktor*, and also offers part-time nonacademic programs for lay and religious pastoral leaders, certified by a *dyplom* (diploma) or *zaświadczenie* (certificate).

During the Communist era, CUL represented the only alternative to the state system of higher education. CUL administrators view the present and future role of CUL as one of providing leadership in the moral and ethical reformation of the Polish people during the transition from Communist domination to democracy. Throughout the Communist era, CUL presented an alternative viewpoint, and it is this viewpoint, CUL believes, that will help build the foundation of a new Poland.

Poland's two state-administered theological academies, the Akademia Teologii Katolickiej (Academy of Catholic Theology) and the Chrześcijańska Akademia Teologiczna (Christian Theological Academy), were founded as a result of the Polish Communist government's reorganization of higher education institutions in the 1950s and its position of religious tolerance. The Akademia Teologii Katolickiej (Academy of Catholic Theology) succeeded the Faculty of Catholic Theology of the University of Warsaw, which was abolished in 1954. It is administered by the Ministry of National Education and is authorized to confer the title of *magister* and the academic degree of *doktor*. The Academy of Catholic Theology is made up of the Faculties of Canon Law, Christian Philosophy, and Theology, and an Institute for Family Studies.

Admission requires a certificate of maturity and an entrance examination, and is open both to lay and clerical students. Lay students and clerical students who have not completed a major seminary program are admitted to four- or five-year fulltime programs leading to a *magister* in the fields of theology, canon law, and humanities with a specialization in a specific area, or part-time *magister* programs with a duration of five to six years. The length of study for clerical students who have completed a major clerical seminary program is two to three years fulltime, or four to five years part-time. Upon completion of their studies, clerical students may be awarded a *licencja* (licentiate), a Roman Catholic higher education credential for priests that is recognized by the Vatican. The *licenja* is equivalent to the *magister*.

Graduates of *magister* or *licencja* programs who have an overall grade of *dobry*

(good) may apply for doctoral studies, which include a year of coursework plus the writing, publication, and defense of a dissertation. The Academy of Catholic Theology awards the academic degrees of *doktor teologii* (*doktor* of theology), *doktor nauk prawnych* (*doktor* of legal studies), and *doktor nauk humanistycznych* (*doktor* of humanities) in various fields of specialization. Part-time nonacademic courses for pastoral leaders, including priests, nuns, and lay people, are also offered. Upon completion, a *dyplom* (diploma) or *zaświadeczenie* (certificate) is awarded. Post-diploma studies are not available.

The Chrześcijańska Akademia Teologiczna (Christian Theological Academy) is a Protestant counterpart to the Academy of Catholic Theology. Also founded in 1954, the Christian Theological Academy was formed by combining the closed Faculty of Evangelical Theology of the University of Warsaw with a new Faculty of Old Catholic Theology. The Faculty of Orthodox Theology was added in 1957. During the 1987-88 academic year, students in the Faculty of Evangelical Theology represented the following denominations: Lutherans (50%), Baptists, Methodists, Reformed (Calvinists), Pentecostals, and Adventists.

The Christian Theological Academy is authorized by the Ministry of National Education to award the title of *magister* and the academic degree of *doktor teologii* (*doktor* of theology). It does not offer nonacademic courses or post-diploma studies.

Teacher Training

Background

The period of political and educational independence which began in Poland after World War I was brutally ended by the Nazi invasion of Poland in 1939. Secondary schools and universities were closed, although some continued limited underground operations. During the Nazi occupation, Polish teachers were persecuted and the Polish teaching force was practically eliminated. Like its neighbors, Poland began its post-World War II era with an enormous shortage of everything, including qualified teachers.

The organization of teacher training in Poland has undergone several changes since the late 1940s, in response to needs to train teachers quickly in times of teacher shortage and to upgrade teacher qualifications to keep pace with scientific advancement. Important reforms took place in the mid-1950s, when part-time, evening, and distance study programs for teacher upgrading were established, in 1974 when the Ministry of National Education established a goal to upgrade all teacher training to tertiary level, and again in the mid-1980s, when new training programs were added to increase the number of teachers for the elementary schools.

Current Status

The teaching profession is in a state of crisis in Poland today. The reputation of the teaching profession has suffered because of the low pay and negative social status associated with it, largely due to the teacher's role in presenting ideological content. Teaching generally has been a last resort job for university graduates who were weak academically or were not able to find other employment; a large number of today's teachers did not originally intend to become teachers. For those who choose and prepare for a teaching career, teacher training has been improved academically through the upgrading of teacher training to university level, but, according to education officials in Poland, even graduates of teacher training programs are often ill-prepared in practical terms to step into a classroom.

This suggestion raises questions about the practicality of the goals developed by the Ministry of National Education for post-1990 Poland. Discussions with Polish education officials suggest that teachers in Poland generally have been trained to think neither independently, creatively, nor democratically. It remains to be seen how quickly and how effectively they will be retrained to teach a new generation according to a new model.

The most acute problem in teacher training in Poland since the 1989-90 school year is the severe shortage of qualified teachers of Western languages, especially English. One result of abolishing the requirement of Russian as the first foreign language in the elementary and secondary schools has been an overwhelming selection of Western foreign languages by students. Consequently, thousands of teachers of Russian, who were often the least skilled teachers, have no classes to teach because of the negative view of Russian in Poland, while thousands of students have no teachers for the languages they want to take. One early approach to this problem was a proposal to retrain Russian teachers as English teachers in special one-year programs at *nauczycielskie kolegia języków obcych* (foreign language teacher training colleges), known as NKJO, which were created in 1990 (see below), but as of May 1991, no programs for retraining Russian teachers had been implemented. It now looks as though new teachers will be recruited to teach English, French, and German, rather than retraining Russian teachers to teach these languages.

Programs

Pedagogical Secondary School

From the late 1940s until the mid-1970s, training in preschool education (*wychowanie przedszkolne*) and for teachers in elementary schools, grades 1 through 8 *(szkoły podstawowe*) was offered at a pedagogical secondary school (*liceum pedagogiczne*) in a four-year program following completion of the eight-year elementary school. In 1957 the program was expanded to five years. Graduates of a *liceum pedagogiczne* received a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości Liceum Pedagogicznego* (Maturity Certificate from a Pedagogical Secondary School) which gave access to higher education.

Preschool Education School

The preschool education school (*studium wychowanie przedszkolnego*) (SWP) was established in 1973 to replace the *liceum pedagogiczne*. Its original function was to provide upgrading of the preschool teacher training received at the *liceum pedagogiczne*. During the transition period, graduates of a *liceum pedagogiczne* who had at least one year of preschool teaching experience were eligible to complete the additional requirements of the SWP by part-time *wieczorowe* (evening) or *zaoczne* (distance, usually weekend) study, and to take the final diploma examination.

Since 1984 the SWP has offered a six-year fulltime program following completion of the eight-year elementary school, and a two-year fulltime program following completion of the *liceum ogólnokształcące* (general secondary school). Graduates of the SWP receive a *Dyplom Ukończenia Studium Wychowania Przedszkolnego* (Diploma of Completion of Preschool Education School). After one year of teaching experience, graduates of an SWP are eligible to enroll in a three-year supplementary *zaoczne* (distance) program at a university or higher pedagogical school to work toward the title of *magister* in preschool education. See below for information on programs at universities and higher pedagogical schools.

Technical Pedagogical School

The technical pedagogical school (*pedagogiczne studium techniczne*) (PST) trains teachers of occupational specialties for the *zasadnicza szkoła zawodowa* (basic occupational school) in either a four-year program following completion of the *zasadnicza szkoła zawodowa* or a two-year program following completion of the *liceum zawodowe* (vocational secondary school). Teacher training is offered in the following vocational specialties: automotive use and repair, electrical mechanics, electrical power, furniture making, general construction, machine operating, and mechanization of agriculture.

For admission to the four-year program, candidates must be graduates of a basic vocational school and may not be more than 20 years old or employed. Candidates for admission to the two-year program must be holders of the *Świadectwo Dojrzałości Liceum Zawodowego* (Maturity Certificate from a Vocational Secondary School) and may not be more than 21 years old. All students must present a medical certificate confirming that their health is adequate for the teaching profession and their area of specialty. Students may only be admitted to the same vocational specialty at the PST which they have studied at their basic school or vocational secondary school.

All graduates of a PST receive the title of *technik* (technician) in the area of vocational specialty. Graduates of the four-year program receive a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości Pedagogicznego Studium Technicznego* (Maturity Certificate from a Technical Pedagogical School). Graduates of the two-year post-lyceum program receive a *Dyplom Ukończenia Pedagogicznego Studium Technicznego* (Diploma of Completion of Technical Pedagogical School). See the section on post-lyceum programs for more information on this level of education.

In theory, graduates of a PST have the right to continue on to higher education, but as of January 1991, there were no higher education programs designed for PST graduates. According to the Ministry of National Education, development of a program of study at the higher education level based on completion of the PST is still in the planning stages.

Teacher Training School

The teacher training school (*studium nauczycielskie*) (SN) (teacher training school) was established in 1954 to provide upgrading of the qualifications of *liceum pedagogiczne* graduates and to train graduates of the *liceum ogólnokształcące* as new teachers. SNs are administered by the Ministry of National Education.

Until 1969 SNs trained teachers for the eight-year elementary school as well as for preschool education, art, physical, and technical education specialists for the basic vocational schools, post-lyceum occupational programs, and special education. Beginning in 1969 training for elementary teachers was moved to a higher teacher training school (*wyższa szkoła nauczycielskiej*) (WSN), described below, and extended to three years. As a result of a teacher shortage in the early 1980s, however, a two-year program for teaching of grades 1 through 3 of the elementary school (*nauczanie początkowe*) was re-established at the SN in 1984.

In March of 1991 the Department of Teacher Training and Upgrading of the Ministry of National Education announced that it is planning to eliminate SNs, beginning in 1991, due to their ineffectiveness. The weakest SNs are to be closed altogether, whereas others may be converted to three-year higher

pedagogical schools (*wyższe szkoły pedagogiczne*) or new three-year teacher training colleges (*kolegia nauczycielskie*).

SNs offer six-year programs following the *szkoła podstawowa*, in which students take a maturity examination after four years and can continue on to a two-year university-level program without having to take entrance examinations, and two-year university-level programs which require the *świadectwo dojrzałości liceum ogólnokształcącego* (certificate of maturity from a general education secondary school) for admission. Candidates for admission to the university-level SN program also must be younger than 21. Graduates of a *technikum zawodowe* (vocational technical secondary school) and qualified *techniki* (technicians) are eligible for admission to a university-level SN program in their area of qualification if they have a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości* and are not yet 21 years old.

Candidates for admission to university-level programs must pass a written entrance examination in Polish and one foreign language of choice, plus an oral examination in Polish and either history or biology. In addition, students going into programs for preschool and elementary teaching are tested for their artistic, musical, or technical aptitude, while students going into art, music, physical, and technical education are required to demonstrate their ability in their intended area of study. All candidates must present a medical certificate confirming that their health is adequate for the teaching profession and their area of specialty.

All SN programs include courses in pedagogical theory, general and special teaching methods, and educational psychology. Programs in art, music, physical, and technical education have a smaller component of education courses and a larger component of coursework in the teaching subject area than programs in preschool, elementary, and special education. Table 6.5 shows the curriculum for teaching of grades 1-3 (*nauczanie początkowe*) in a *studium nauczycielskie*.

Graduates of an SN receive a *Dyplom Ukończenia Studium Nauczycielskiego* (Diploma of Completion of Teacher Training School). After one year of teaching experience, they are eligible to enroll in a three-year supplementary *zaoczne* (part-time weekend) program at a university, higher pedagogical school, higher technical school or academy of physical education in a field of study consistent with their teaching qualification to work toward the title of *magister*.

Table 6.5 Curriculum for Teacher of Grades 1-3, Teacher Training School, 1985

Subject	Semester I	II	III	IV
	Hours per week			
Philosophy & Sociology	2	2	-	-
Pedagogy	2	3	-	-
General Psychology	2	1	-	-
Developmental & Educational Psychology	-	-	3	2
Biomedical Foundations of Development & Educ.	2	2	-	-
Technical Teaching Media	-	-	2	1
Teaching Meth. & Prac.	-	2	2	1
Teaching Methods, Educational Work, & Practice	4	4	4	5
Principles of Study of Polish Language	3	2	2	1
Children's Literature & "Culture of the Living Word"*	-	-	2	2
Speech Therapy	-	-	-	2
Teaching Methods: Mathematics	2	2	2	1
Social & Natural-Environmental Sciences	1	1	2	2
Music & Teaching Meth.	2	2	2	2
Art & Teaching Methods	2	2	2	2
Physical Education & Teaching Methods	1	2	2	2
Technical Education & Teaching Methods	2	1	2	3
Music: Instrument Playing	2	2	2	3
Defensive Training	2	1	-	-
Foreign Language	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	31	31	31	31
Electives:				
Sports Training	2	2	2	2
Creative Activities	-	-	-	2
Teaching Methods in the Polish Scouts' Association	-	2	-	-
School Choir	2	2	2	1
Second Foreign Language	2	2	2	2

*"Culture of the Living Word" is a language arts course for children which includes appreciation of proper written and spoken Polish.

Higher Teacher Training School and Higher Pedagogical School

The higher teacher training school (*wyższa szkoła nauczycielskiej*) (WSN) was established in 1969 as the successor to the elementary teacher training program at the *studium nauczycielskie* (see above). WSNs were either supervised by a local education authority or affiliated with a university.

From 1969 to 1973 teachers for *nauczanie początkowe* (elementary teaching, grades 1 through 3 of the eight-year elementary school) were trained at WSNs in three-year programs leading to a *Dyplom Ukończenia Wyższych Studiów Zawodowych* (Diploma of Completion of Higher Occupational Studies). A WSN graduate with teaching experience is eligible to enroll in a part-time supplementary program at a university or higher pedagogical school to work toward the title of *magister*.

In 1974 the WSN was upgraded to a higher pedagogical school (*wyższa szkoła pedagogicznej*) (WSP), and in 1982, four-year programs were added. Four-year programs lead to the title of *magister*, while graduates of four-year programs at WSNs receive a *Dyplom Ukończenia Wyższych Studiów Zawodowych*. Document 6.11 shows the three-year diploma. Part-time supplementary programs were also established to enable experienced teachers who had completed two- and three-year teacher training programs to earn the title of *magister*. Since 1982 some WSPs affiliated with universities have also offered five-year programs leading to a *magister* or *magister pedagogiki* (*magister* of pedagogy).

Programs at WSNs and WSPs differ from teacher training programs at universities; they place more emphasis on pedagogical subjects and less on the major academic subject. Graduates of WSP and WSN programs are generally considered to have better practical training in teaching than have graduates of university teacher training programs.

Teacher Training College

The teacher training college (*kolegium nauczycielskie*) (KN) is the newest type of teacher training institution in Poland. Current plans call for the *kolegium nauczycielskie* (teacher training college) (KN) to replace the two-year *studium nauczycielskie* (SN) (teacher training school), whose closing was announced in March of 1991 (see above). KNs will require a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości* for admission and will offer three-year programs. Graduates will receive a diploma of completion of higher professional studies, and, after a period of teaching experience, employed teachers will be eligible to enroll in supplementary part-time programs at universities and higher pedagogical schools leading to a *magister* in education.

Foreign Language Teacher Training College

The foreign language teacher training college (*nauczycielskie kolegium języków obcych*) (NKJO) was established in 1990 in response to an overwhelming need for teachers of Western European languages following the collapse of the Communist-dominated government in Poland. Currently there are 34 foreign language teacher training colleges administered by local education authorities, and 15 colleges under the sponsorship of higher education institutions, including eight universities, six higher pedagogical schools, and one higher school of engineering. (See Appendix C for a list of the newly-founded NKJOs.) The sponsoring higher education institutions provide guidance in developing entrance examinations and curricula, and they may also provide instructors. Support in the form of instructors and instruction materials has also been received from foreign countries, including Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, and the United States.

Admission to an NKJO requires a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości* (certificate of maturity) and an entrance examination in the language of the program to which the student is applying. Initially programs are being offered in English, French, and German. The foreign language is the medium of instruction. The program is three years long. The curriculum includes 24 hours of instruction per week per year and covers practical language skills, literature, regional studies, linguistics, and pedagogy. (See Table 6.6.) Examination and grading procedures follow the norms for university-level education.

Upon completion of the program of study, graduates will receive a diploma indicating completion of higher professional studies at a foreign language teacher training college. (To date, the actual document has not yet been printed.) After a specified period of teaching experience, graduates will be eligible to enroll in supplementary part-time studies at universities and higher pedagogical schools leading to the title of *magister* in education.

Table 6.6 Sample Curriculum for English, Foreign Language Teachers Training College, 1991

Subject	YEAR I	II	III
	Hours per week		
Language Studies			
Practical Language Skills	10	8	8
Phonetics	2	1	-
Practical Grammar	2	2	-
Individual Study	4	-	-
Work with Tapes	2	2	2
Education for Democracy			
Achieving Democracy, & Geography	4	-	-
History of England & the USA	-	2	-
Cultural Studies	-	-	2
Pedagogical Education			
Observation, Analysis of Teaching Materials, & Practice	-	2	2
Methods of Teaching	-	2	2
Educational Psychology	-	2	-
Theory of Teaching & Learning	-	-	2
Literature			
Introduction to the Study of Literature	-	1	-
English Literature	-	-	2
American Literature	-	-	2
Linguistics			
Introduction to Linguistics	-	2	-
History of Language & Linguistic Changes	-	-	2
TOTAL	24	24	24

University and University-Level Institutions

Several universities offer four-year teacher training programs leading to the title of *magister pedagogiki* (*magister* of pedagogy), or *magister* in a particular *specjalność* (specialty). These programs generally train teachers for preschool education and the lower grades of the elementary schools (grades 1 through 3), as well as subject-area teachers for grades 5 through 8 of the elementary schools, and specialty areas such as art, music, physical education, and technical education. *Magister* programs in specialty fields are also offered at other appropriate university-level institutions (academies and higher schools in the fine arts, academies of physical education, and polytechnics).

Teachers for the *liceum ogólnokształcące* (general secondary school) are trained in four- to five-year *magister* programs in the academic subject they plan to teach. Great emphasis is placed on the academic subject area in these programs, with little emphasis on pedagogical subjects. Students generally take a few courses in "Pedagogy," which might include history and philosophy of education, general teaching methods, educational psychology, and one or two courses in subject-specific teaching methods.

Post-*Magister* Studies in Education

The title of *magister* is required for admission to a *doktor* degree program. Although there is is no *doktor* in education, a *doktor nauk humanistycznych* (*doktor* of humanities) can be earned in the specialties of teaching of Polish and teaching of literature, and a *doktor nauk matematycznych* (*doktor* of mathematical sciences) can be earned in the specialty of teaching of mathematics. In addition, doctoral

studies are available in the academic subject areas in which the *magister* is awarded.

Pedagogical Studies

Pedagogical studies (*studium pedagogiczne*) refers to the training that higher education institutions provide for their instructors. This generally takes the form of in-service training courses; it is not academic in nature.

Radio and Television University for Teachers

Education officials in Poland confirmed that there is a Radio and Television University for Teachers, but the nature of it and its future are very uncertain, because new regulations governing radio and television in Poland have not yet been developed.

VII. GRADUATE EDUCATION

Background

Due to Soviet influence in Poland, the *aspirantura* (candidacy) system was introduced in 1951, parallelling the Soviet system. Its purpose was to produce a body of scientists which would also serve as a teaching body. Those who studied within this system were expected to pass an examination in the fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist doctrine, in Russian, and in a chosen scientific field. The candidate was also expected to demonstrate an aptitude for research as well as an appropriate ideological orientation. Upon completion of research, the student received the title of *Kandydat Nauk* (Candidate of Science), which replaced the former *Doktor filozofii*, and was then expected to accept a three-year teaching assignment.The *aspirantura* system was terminated in Poland in 1957. A reconstruction of the educational system was initiated which has led to the development of the present structure.

Polish graduate education came under strict control of the Centralna Komisja do Spraw Tytulu Naukowego i Stopni Naukowych (Central Commission for Academic Titles and Degrees). The role of the commission is to set procedures for the completion of the *doktor* and *doktor habilitowany*. It is also the regulatory body which grants institutions the right to award these degrees.

The commission evaluates the program quality at institutions with the right to award graduate degrees. In the case of a negative evaluation of such an institution, the commission approves or disapproves on an individual basis each degree awarded by that institution. If an institution had lost its right to grant graduate degrees, the commission would name another institution to oversee the graduate programs of the first institution. The commission assumes full rights in the granting of graduate degrees.

Prior to September 1990 each award of the *doktor habilitowany* (see below) was subject to individual approval of the commission. However, since 1990 any institution receiving a satisfactory rating by the commission may award the degree without further approval.

Degrees Offered

Presently, there are two graduate degrees: *doktor* (the first academic degree) and *doktor habilitowany* (the advanced degree).

Under the terms of the Higher Education Act of September, 1990, an institution of higher education may award the degree of *doktor* if the staff of professors numbers at least eight. The right to award the degree of *doktor habilitowany* requires a staff of 12 professors, six of whom must hold their degrees in the field of study in which the degree is to be awarded. (Although the degree is not currently offered in the field of fine arts, the law stipulates that, only in that area, five professors are required for the right to award the *doktor* and seven for the *doktor habilitowany*.)

If the number of its professors changes, an institution is required to report the change to the Central Commission for Academic Titles and Degrees. Such a change may affect the right of an institution to award a particular degree.

The *doktor* and *doktor habilotowany* can be awarded by:

1. Institutions of higher education: universities, technical universities, academies);

2. Research institutes, attached to the Polish Academy of Sciences. These are primarily concerned with theoretical research although they also conduct applied research and collaborate with industry. (As a result of the recent reforms in the educational system, many of these institutes have closed due to lack of government financial support.)

3. Research institutes attached to government ministries:

a) ministerial research institutes chiefly concerned with applied research;

b) central laboratories (i.e., scientific laboratories which were attached to the former Polish government but may no longer exist due to the change in government) which deal with applied research and quality control;

c) research and development centers under ministries and central bodies, which are responsible for development work and the application of research in production.

Fields of Study

The *doktor* and *doktor habilitowany* can be awarded in the following academic fields and disciplines:

- The humanities (*nauki humanistyczne*)— archaeology, library and information science, philosophy and sociology, history, linguistics, literature, political science, education, psychology;
- Theology (*nauki teologiczne*);
- Economics (*nauka ekonomiczna*)— economics, organization and management, microeconomics;
- Law (*nauki prawnicza*)— administration, law, canon law;
- Mathematics (*nauki matematyczna*)— computer science, mathematics;
- Physical sciences (*nauki fizyczne*)— astronomy, physics;
- Chemistry (*nauki chemiczne*)— physical and theoretical, inorganic, organic;
- Technical sciences (*nauki techniczne*)— architecture and urban studies, automation and robotics, biocybernetics and biomedical engineering, machine construction and operation, civil engineering, electro-techniques, electrical engineering, surveying and cartography, mining and geological engineering, computer science, chemical engineering, materials engineering, environmental engineering, mechanical engineering metallurgy, navigation science, chemical technology, wood technology, telecommunications, transportation;
- Physical education (*nauki kultury fizycznej*);
- Natural sciences (*nauki przyrodniczne*)— biology, geophysics, geography, geology, oceanography;
- Agriculture (*nauki rolniczne*)— agritechniques, land reclamation, horticulture, fisheries science, agricultural technology, food technology, zootechnics;
- Forestry (*nauki leśniczne*);
- Veterinary medicine (*nauki weterynaryjne*);
- Medicine (*nauki medyczne*)— medical biology, medicine, nursing, dentistry;
- Pharmacy (*nauki farmaceutyczne*);
- Military science (*nauki wojskowe*).

Doktor

Patterns of Study

Teaching Assistant

Most students in *doktor* programs are employed at teaching assistants (*asystent*). Research for the *doktor* is conducted while they work as laboratory instructors for students in *magister* programs. Entrance to *doktor* programs as an *asystent* is competitive, as admission is dependent on the number of positions available at a particular institution of higher education.

Since the *asystent* is employed on a fulltime basis, research for the *doktor* is conducted over a longer period than is the research for the *studia doctoranckie*, which is done by *doktor* students who are not otherwise employed. Generally, the time required for an *asystent* to complete research and other procedural requirements is from four to nine years.

Doktor Studies

A very small number of students elect the "*doktor* studies" (*studia doktoranckie*) track. In this pattern, the student does not teach, but attends classes, lectures, seminars and tutorials while conducting thesis research. As this study is fulltime, the *studia doctoranckie* pattern is the shortest path to the *doktor* degree, which is obtained in three to five years.

Researcher

Some students complete *doktor* research outside a university setting on an extra-mural basis. Such a student meets with a supervisor (*promotor*) from time to time. The student would complete research independently or, as in the case of the Polish Academy of Sciences, would be employed as a researcher and would be participating in ongoing research at an institution other than the university.

Admission

To be admitted to a *doktor* program, a student must hold the *magister* or its equivalent (*magister inżynier*, *lekarz*, etc.). An institution will then evaluate an applicant's "capacity for research" in one or more ways: published research; the quality of work done during the *magister* program; the *magister* thesis; ability to formulate a problem in the field of study; a definition of the purpose of the student's proposed research; or the development of a program to carry out the research and to interpret its results. To demonstrate a capacity for research, a student must therefore have proved a knowledge of basic research methods and the ability to apply these methods in the solution of a particular research problem.

Some institutions require scholarly publication before considering a student for admission. For example, Marie Curie University requires at least two articles, and the Institute of Physics and Chemistry of Metals of the University of Silesia requires from three to five. Other faculties and institutions, however, may consider prior publication to be desirable, but not necessary.

There are also specific grade requirements for admission to some *doktor* programs: e.g., the Faculty of Agriculture of Warsaw Agricultural University requires a minimum average of 3.7 (Polish scale) during *magister* studies, while the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Automation and Electronics of the Academy of Mining in Krakow requires a 4.0.

Knowledge of a foreign language may also be required, as is the case with the Academy of Economics in Wrocław, the University of Silesia, Warsaw Agricultural University and many others.

The Education Act of 1965 established a maximum age of 31 for the beginning of *doktor* study. In addition, this act provided that students could not begin *doktor* studies without a period of one year of work after the *magister*, except in the case of technical science programs, where the work requirement was two years. Exceptions to the work requirement were made for students completing the *magister* with distinction. The new Education Act of 1990 eliminated reference to age and work requirements, although some institutions have retained them or consider them to be desirable qualifications.

Curriculum

The following is a description of a general doctoral program from the Technical University of Wroclaw:

- Social sciences/humanities (e.g., history of technology, management, language, etc.)— 90 hrs.;

- Methodology subjects (e.g., planning experiments, methods of computer modeling of experiments)— 60 hrs.;

- Mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology (e.g., analytical methods: numerical methods in differential equations, stochastic differential equations, quantum theory, etc.)—60 hrs.;

- Subjects in the field of specialization— 60 hrs.;

- Seminars and workshops— 180 hrs.;

- Supervised teaching— 60 hrs.

TOTAL HOURS— 510

Procedures

A person who wishes to be admitted to a *doktor* degree program must first develop a research proposal, usually in conjunction with a supervising professor. The research topic is often related to work done for the *magister* thesis, but it is also common for a student to participate in research which is already being conducted at the institution.

The topic must be submitted to a faculty council for formal approval, and the faculty council must also approve the selection of a *promotor* (faculty supervisor) who will closely oversee the research. The *promotor* must be a *doktor habilitatus* who is an expert in the chosen area of research.

Research may be evaluated once every three years by a committee appointed by the faculty council. An unsatisfactory evaluation may set back a student's progress, as there may be a requirement for revision of portions of the project already completed.

Upon completion of the research, a student may be formally admitted to the *doktor* procedure (*przewod doktorski*), which consists of three oral examinations and presentation of the *doktor* thesis for defense and approval.

Oral Examinations

Each candidate for the *doktor* degree is required to pass three oral examinations: in the chosen field of research, in Philosophy or Economics, and in Foreign Language (chosen from English, French, German, Russian and, since the reforms of 1990, Spanish or Italian). According to the Ministry of National Education, these examinations are to be given by a committee consisting of a chair (generally the dean or vice-dean of the Faculty, the *promotor*, reviewers (*recenzenci* [see below]) of the *doktor* thesis, and an examiner for each part of the examination.

In most institutions, if a student fails one or more of the examinations, a repeat examination may be taken after a waiting

period of two to three months. Some institutions, however, do not give repeat examinations and others require special approval by the faculty council.

Thesis

Upon passing the oral examinations, a student must defend a thesis (*rozprawa doktorska*), which is an original work written under the supervision of a *promotor* in which the student solves a given academic problem and demonstrates a general knowledge of a field.

Doktor research is validated by securing at least two positive reviews by experts in the chosen field of research (*recenzenci*), assigned by the faculty council, and by a public defense of the doctoral thesis before the faculty council of his institution. Each institution has its own policy regarding appeal should a candidate's thesis not be accepted. The candidate may be required to change the topic of research or may be allowed to present the thesis for consideration at another institution. Many institutions, however, halt the procedure at this point, with no possibility of appeal.

Doktor Habilitowany

To qualify for employment leading to the rank of professor (*profesor*) in a Polish university, one needs to obtain the further degree of *doktor habilitowany* (see Document 7.1) which is based on the *doktor* degree. Generally, those who qualify for candidacy for the *doktor habilitowany* are those who have established themselves in a field through numerous publications. A candidate must prepare a major dissertation based on individual research, which is expected to be a major contribution to the candidate's field. At the option of the institution, a candidate may substitute for the dissertation a series of published articles related to the topic of research.

Upon completion of the habilitation dissertation (or its publication, as required by some institutions), the candidate may be admitted to the formal habilitation procedure (*przewód habilitacyjny*), which consists of the following stages:

Assignment by the Faculty Council of three reviewers (*wyznaczenie recenzentów*) who are experts (generally full professors) in the chosen field of doctoral research;

Successful completion of a special oral examination (*kolokwium habilitacyjne*) before the Faculty Council;

Presentation of a summary of research findings (*wykład habilitacyjny*) before the Faculty Council, and its approval by the Council;

Formal conferral of the *doktor habilitowany* degree by the Faculty Council.

The minimum length of time necessary to complete this procedure, from formal admission (*wszczecie przewodu*) to the conferral of the degree, is generally one year, and the entire process must be completed within nine years of the awarding of the first doctorate.

VIII. ADULT EDUCATION

Background

Organized public adult education in Poland began after World War II. Before the war, there had been no way for adults who had not finished either elementary or secondary school to return to school on a part-time basis and earn academic qualifications, and illiteracy had been a problem particularly in rural areas. The war years were lost years in terms of education and training; although some schools had managed to operate underground, the majority of young Poles going to school before the war had not been able to complete their education. After the war, the education especially of working class and rural (peasant) adults became a priority, along with completing the education of the generation of young people whose schooling had been interrupted by the war. Together with the surviving adult population, the younger generation faced the enormous task of reviving and rebuilding Poland, both physically and socially, for the future.

Illiteracy was the first major education problem that post-war Poland had to overcome. In 1946 an estimated 3 million Poles over the age of 9 (18% of the population) were illiterate; over 50% of those were of working age. A 1949 law which called for the eradication of illiteracy resulted in an intense literacy campaign. By 1951, over 618,000 people had earned elementary school completion certificates, 75% of them in rural areas.

The second phase of post-war adult education began in the mid-1950s, with the development of schools for workers at all levels of education, elementary school through higher education, with elementary education (grades I though 8) taking priority. As a result of a 1956 census of enterprises run by government ministries, workers' schools were established in and near factories and businesses. Workers' hours were adjusted so that they could attend classes, and in cases where adults could not go to school, such as on a construction site or a farm, classes were brought to the adults, if necessary.

Census figures from 1968 showed that, despite widespread efforts to provide all adults with at least an elementary school education, over one million workers in government enterprises still had not completed elementary school. In response to this, basic trade courses were introduced in 1972 to provide working adults with an opportunity to obtain a skilled worker qualification as well as an elementary school completion certificate.

Post-elementary vocational schools for adults were founded relatively soon after World War II, since the need for skilled labor was great, and the fulltime vocational secondary schools were only able to produce about 70% of the skilled workers needed. Part-time vocational secondary schools for workers today still have the important role of supplementing the supply of skilled labor produced by fulltime vocational secondary schools.

General secondary schools (*licea ogólnokształcące*, also referred to as grammar schools or gymnasia) were reopened shortly after the war. Most surviving pre-war students had joined the post-war work force, since the Nazis had closed general education secondary schools and institutions of higher education at the beginning of the war. The teaching force had been all but wiped out by the Nazis. Thus, the task of general secondary schools for

workers was to prepare students quickly for higher education.

Higher education institutions had to meet an urgent demand for professionals and for academics to replace the former teaching force. Higher education programs for adults were begun in 1950. According to the Ministry of Education (*Education in Poland*, 2nd edition. Warsaw, 1974), as a result of the demand for professionals in technical fields in the early post-war years, 66% of the 7,600 working students who were admitted to part-time programs in the first academic year enrolled in higher technical schools, while only 5.6% enrolled in universities.

As Poland's economy has changed since the early post-war period, motivation for part-time study has also changed. Adult education in Poland today is no longer a response to a crisis caused by a wartime gap in national education; the need for part-time adult programs that parallel fulltime day programs continues to exist. Adult education has been expanded to include nonacademic programs for further professional or vocational training, or for personal enrichment. Nonacademic programs are typically offered by educational organizations, cultural societies, social groups, government ministries, employers, cooperatives, trade unions, and various private groups. Other organizations which call themselves universities also offer enrichment programs, such as the so-called "peasants' universities," which give rural adults an opportunity to learn about agriculture together in a camp-like setting, and "parents' universities," which offer courses in parenting skills and family life.

Part-Time Programs

Working Adults

Part-time programs were originally designed for working adults who had been in the work force for a number of years. Curricula were planned with the idea that the knowledge and practical skills acquired in the workplace could substitute for laboratory or exercise courses in a fulltime curriculum, and would not need to be duplicated in the classroom in part-time programs. The result was abbreviated curricula that generally include mostly theoretical courses and fewer, if any, exercise and laboratory classes than the fulltime curricula.

Part-time academic programs for working adults consist of *wieczorowe studia zawodowe* (literally "evening occupational studies," in which classes are offered late afternoons or evenings) and *zaoczne studia zawodowe* (literally "distance occupational studies" or extramural studies, in which classes meet a few times per semester on weekends). The word *zawodowe* (occupational) in higher education indicates a part-time program for employed people.

Part-time studies are offered at all levels of education, from elementary school to university level, in programs which parallel the educational system designed for fulltime day students. Although the curricula for these programs are shorter than those for fulltime programs, the credentials earned by graduates of part-time academic programs are equivalent to those received by fulltime day students in the parallel program. Adults can also take the required examinations and receive the completion credential for a part-time academic program without attending any courses. Document 4.7 is a *Świadectwo Dojrzałości* (Maturity Certificate) from a *Średnie Studium Zawodowe dla Pracujących* (Secondary Vocational School for Workers). It represents

completion of a three-year part-time vocational secondary program for working adults, and is equivalent to a maturity certificate from a regular fulltime program. It gives access to higher education, just as a maturity certificate from a fulltime program would.

Higher Education

In higher education, part-time studies leading to a *Dyplom Ukończenia Wyższych Studiów Zawodowych* (Diploma of Completion of Higher Occupational Studies) including a *tytuł* (title) are available in engineering and some other fields. While students are generally enrolled for eight to ten semesters part-time, this credential represents completion of the equivalent of three years of fulltime academic work. It is an intermediate higher education credential, below the level of the *magister*. In most fields, programs which provide part-time supplementary studies leading to the *magister* are available for holders of the diploma of completion of higher occupational studies in the same field. (See Document 5.6.)

Future Directions

At times of economic uncertainty, however, part-time academic programs in higher education attract not only adults who have been in the workforce for a number of years, but also recent secondary school graduates with little work experience who cannot afford to study fulltime. This has been the situation since 1989. According to some university administrators, the large number of young people currently working fulltime and studying part-time is changing the character of part-time programs, because these students generally do not have sufficient employment experience to give them the foundation of practical knowledge and skills on which the curricula of part-time programs are based. There is some discussion among university administrators that part-time programs should be dropped, while others feel that they should be maintained, but the curricula should be revised. In any case, discussions with administrators in higher education institutions revealed that they generally consider part-time studies to be academically inferior to fulltime studies. In many cases, part-time students have been delegated or sponsored by their employers or, in the case of teachers, by their schools, with the goal of upgrading qualifications for employment purposes, not for further academic pursuits. This may change in the future, depending on how economic developments affect employers, those of their employees who wish to study part-time, and the financing of higher education.

IX. GUIDELINES FOR ADMISSIONS OFFICERS

Notes for Polish Credentials

Verification of Documents

Verification of higher education documents can be obtained from the faculty or institute of the institution that issued the documents. Inquiries should be addressed directly to the dean of a particular faculty or institute (rather than to a central university administrative office), and questions should be specific. Include a photocopy of the Polish document(s) in question with specifics marked.

Responses to requests for verification and information can take anywhere from one to six months, depending on several factors. Enclosing a self-addressed return envelope and an international postal reply coupon might increase chances for a faster reply, since budgets at institutions in Poland are very limited. Offering to provide information on programs at your institution, or enclosing a copy of a catalog or other publication describing your institution could also speed up a response, since Polish higher education administrators are seeking models for curricular reform and are eager to share information.

The workshop team found that English proficiency among higher education administrators was very good, on the whole. However, posing your questions in Polish may help get a faster response, if you have a reasonable resource for translation. If you could accept a response in Polish, state this. If a response in Polish would not be helpful to you, specify that you would like a response in English.

Indeks

The *indeks* (study book) is the only official record of the student's enrollment history and contains information which often is not included on other types of documents students sometimes present for admission to higher education institutions in the United States (failed examinations, repeated courses/ semesters/years, other notes on academic performance written by the dean's office). Students should be asked to submit a photocopy of every page of the *indeks*, including pages on which they say there are no entries, plus a complete, literal, word-for-word English translation, in the same format as the original, of every page on which there is an entry. A translation of the *indeks* which includes only a list of subjects, hours per week, and grades should not be accepted.

Other Documentation

The following documents may be presented by applicants, but are *not* sufficient for admissions purposes, since they may not include the records of failed examinations: *zaswiadczenie o stanie odbytych studiow wyższych* (certificate of the status of performance in higher studies); *karta wpisowa* (registration record); *wypis z indeksu* (registration from the index); and *wyciąg z indeksu* (extract of *indeks*). If a program has been completed, it is also necessary to have an official copy of the diploma or certificate, proving that the title or degree has been awarded.

If the *indeks* is not available, the student should be asked to have an official statement sent from the dean of the faculty of the institution attended which confirms the required information. It may be helpful to

compose a letter with specific requests addressed to the dean which the student can send along with a cover letter.

Translation of Documents and Terminology

Polish academics often refer to the *tytul inżyniera* in English as "Bachelor of Science in Engineering." They commonly translate the *tytul magistra* into English as "MA," "Master of Arts," or, especially in science and technology, "Master of Science," and call the *doktor* degree a "Ph.D." in English. These transliterations may be misleading and placement decisions should not be based on them. Admissions officers should ask students to present documents in Polish, with literal, word-for-word English translations in the same format as the original Polish documents. They should then identify the key terminology used in the Polish documents, check the accuracy of the English translations, review the descriptions of the programs the documents represent and the placement recommendations presented in this workshop report, and apply their institutional policies regarding such programs.

Access to Information

Due to political and technological constraints, information is not always readily available, despite the virtually universal good will of our Polish academic and ministerial colleagues. At several points during workshop visits, we requested information from rectors and pro-rectors about planned curricular changes, only to be told that we should refer directly to the faculty concerned, as the office of the rector could not obtain the information without risking interference with academic freedom. At other times, when we asked if a FAX number were available, we were given a number along with an injunction not to depend on it, but to send questions by mail instead.

State of Changes in Polish Education

Changes at the postsecondary level are taking place at different stages; that is, many universities have already started to make changes in admission and program requirements. Other universities have proposed many changes which have not yet been instituted. This is truly a transitional period, with an uncertain future. As an admissions officer, it might be difficult to ascertain which system a department at a given institution was using at what time. If in doubt about requirements at a given time, it is advisable to contact the department or faculty of the institution for further information. Making direct contact with the department or faculty rather than a more generic office at the institution would probably elicit an earlier response.

Part-time Programs

In general, admissions officers are advised to watch for indications that study may have been done on a part-time basis. For example, the *International Handbook of Universities* includes detailed information about the various postsecondary institutions in Poland; however, a distinction is not made between part-time and fulltime programs. Thus, the *tytul* of *inżynier* is listed as anywhere between four to five years in length, although this program is equivalent to three years of fulltime study.

Evening and "Distance" Programs

Admissions officers may want to consider the differences that exist between the *magister* programs offered on a fulltime basis vs. those offered through *zaoczne* (weekend or distance) or *wieczore* (evening) programs. When inquiring about the qualitative differences during our trip to Poland, all faculty and administrative staff of the postsecondary

institutions stated that although the part-time programs are legally equivalent to the fulltime programs, they are inferior in terms of quality and content. Reasons given for this include the fact that fulltime students in part-time programs complete different coursework and lab work, with less concentrated instruction over a longer period of time, taught by part-time adjunct instructors rather than fulltime faculty members. For some of the part-time engineering programs, there are no exercises or laboratory courses offered. This is partly because the curricula for these programs is based on the philosophy that the students (mainly fulltime employees undertaking study outside work hours) would already have work experience, which could in turn be substituted for formal exercise or laboratory coursework.

English Language Proficiency

Since the language of instruction in Poland is Polish, and the mandatory first foreign language has been Russian up until 1989 it is strongly advised that all applicants from Poland should submit evidence of English language proficiency based on standardized tests such as the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL), and/or institutional placement examinations. In Fall 1990 the Institute of International Education (IIE) opened an East-Central Europe office in Budapest, which will serve TOEFL applicants in Poland. Additional information concerning the administration of the TOEFL can be obtained by contacting the Educational Testing Service, P.O. Box 6151, Princeton NJ 08541-6151.

The Role of the National Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Educational Credentials

The National Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Educational Credentials is an interassociational group that establishes standards for interpreting foreign educational credentials for the placement of holders of these credentials in U.S. educational institutions. Its main purpose is to review, modify, and approve placement recommendations drafted for publications used by the U.S. admissions community. The Council also helps establish priorities, research guidelines, and review procedures for international admissions publications. The Council participates in international meetings that involve foreign educational credentials for the purpose of international exchanges of students and scholars.

The Council is composed of representatives from the following organizations: the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers (AACRAO), the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges (AACJC), the American Council on Education (ACE), The College Board, the Council of Graduate Schools (CGS), the Institute of International Education (IIE), and NAFSA: Association of International Educators. Also participating in Council meetings are observers from U.S. organizations with interest in international education, such as the United States Information Agency (USIA), the Agency for International Development (AID), and the New York State Education Department. The membership of the Council reflects the diversity of U.S. educational institutions for which recommendations are made.

The placement recommendations approved by the Council identify the level or stage of education represented by an educational credential and thus the appropriate placement of the holder of the credential in U.S. educational institutions. Council recommendations are not directives, nor do they make judgments about the quality of programs and schools. Quality indicators may be provided by the author in the text. The effective use of placement recommendations depends on careful review of the supporting text in the publication and consideration of individual institutional policies and practices.

The Council suggests that institutions apply the same standards for a foreign applicant as for a U.S. applicant with a similar educational background. Recommendations reflect U.S. philosophy and structure of education and may differ from practices within the educational system being reviewed.

Guide to the Understanding of Placement Recommendations

The National Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Educational Credentials (referred to as "the Council") has approved the placement recommendations published in this PIER report in consultation with the workshop director and editor. For detailed information on the Council and its membership, see page 82.

Over the years, certain phrases used repeatedly in the recommendations have acquired specific meanings within Council usage. To assist the reader in understanding the intent of these phrases, the Council has prepared the following "Guide to the Understanding of Placement Recommendations." It provides an index to the meanings of the placement recommendations that appear specifically in this workshop report.

Questions or comments about Council placement recommendations should be sent to this address: Chair, National Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Educational Credentials, c/o AACRAO, One Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 330, Washington, DC 20036-1171.

PRIMARY

May be placed in grade ...
This recommendation is based on a year-for-year placement of students at this level.

SECONDARY

May be placed in grade ...
This recommendation is used if freshman admission cannot be recommended, but specific secondary school placement is suggested by the total years of primary and secondary school studies represented by the credential.

Primarily a vocational qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
This statement is used for credentials awarded for secondary nonacademic training programs in specific job-related fields (e.g., apprenticeships). Admission does not usually require a specific background. The credentials do not give access to higher education.

May be considered for freshman admission if a vocational [technical, specialized] program is appropriate preparation.
This recommendation suggests the specialized nature of the curriculum followed. The wording further suggests that within the foreign educational system the educational opportunities open to holders of the credential in question may be limited to some postsecondary, usually nonuniversity, options.

May be considered for freshman admission.
This recommendation is for graduates of

academic, university-preparatory secondary school programs and other programs that can be considered for freshman admission without reservations or qualifiers.

UNDERGRADUATE

Primarily a vocational qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
This recommendation is used for credentials awarded for postsecondary non-academic training programs in specific job-related fields. The credential does not give access to further study in the home country.

May be considered for undergraduate admission with up to ... year(s) of transfer credit, determined through a course-by-course analysis.
This recommendation sets the maximum amount of credit, depending on the length of study, for a university program. The phrasing "course-by-course analysis" asks the evaluator to look carefully at course contents such as course descriptions from catalogues in order to determine the appropriateness of transfer credit.

GRADUATE OR ADVANCED PROFESSIONAL ADMISSION

May be considered for graduate admission.
This recommendation is used if the program of study is considered to provide adequate preparation for graduate study, without reservation or qualifiers. Normally such a program represents a total of 16 years of education and gives access to graduate education within the foreign system. This recommendation may be used for programs requiring more than 16 years of study if no graduate transfer credit is recommended.

May be considered for graduate admission as are graduates of ... [U.S. schools of art, U.S. schools of music].
This recommendation is used for art and music credentials that are awarded for the completion of programs of sufficient intensity to be considered comparable to what is required for the completion of a degree program at an American art or music school. The evaluator is directed to look at the credentials in terms of institutional policy for the admission of graduates from analogous schools in the U.S.

May be considered to represent a level of achievement beyond the U.S. master's degree; it may approach and is sometimes comparable to a U.S. doctoral degree.
This recommendation is used if the level of achievement is beyond the requirements of a U.S. master's degree and, depending on the nature of the research and dissertation, may be comparable to the requirements of a U.S. doctoral degree. Each case should be evaluated individually.

Represents recognition of published postdoctoral scholarly research.
This statement is used if the holder of the credential has completed scholarly research that has been published as a condition of the credential. In some cases such as the German Habilitation and the French Habilitation a diriger des recherches the credential is an entitlement to the highest university positions.

A first professional degree in ...[medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, law, architecture]. May be considered for graduate admission.
This statement is used to point out the first professional degrees awarded in a particular field. No graduate transfer credit is awarded. While preparation for the profession occurs at the graduate level in the U.S., it occurs at the undergraduate level in many foreign educational systems.

Represents the completion of a specialization in ... [medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine].
This statement is used for credentials awarded for completion of a medical or dental specialization, following the first professional degree in the field.

A professional qualification. May be considered for academic placement on the basis of other credentials.
This recommendation is used for credentials that represent advanced training, primarily nonacademic in nature, and that are not appropriate for placement determination.

NO RECOMMENDATION

Because this credential had not been awarded at the time the research on this educational system was conducted, no placement recommendation was made.
This statement is used for credentials for which there is not yet a history; the credentials are to be awarded in the future. Textual information should guide the user to understand as fully as possible the role and value of the credentials.

COUNCIL COMMENTARY

Council Commentary is an editorial written by the Council to accompany or supplement a placement recommendation or explain its absence. It is used for important points in an educational system to clarify placement recommendations and their interpretation by U.S. institutions or to provide advice and/or commentary if no placement recommendation is given.

Council Commentary may be used to discuss the reasoning behind a placement recommendation or how a recommendation may be interpreted or implemented:

- A placement recommendation for a credential is lower than or higher than the access to further education provided by that credential in the home country;
- A placement recommendation merits caution about determining admissibility and placement of individual students;
- A complicated recommendation requires further interpretation.

Council Commentary may be used to provide advice if no placement recommendation is given:

- Completion of a portion of a program without receiving the degree may merit admission consideration at a particular level;
- Advice on evaluating partial completion of a program may be useful for determining transfer credit, for example for a study abroad program;
- A program or credential may not fit into the placement recommendation format, but descriptive advice would assist in the assessment of an appropriate placement.

Placement Recommendations

Name of Credential	Entrance Requirement	Length of Study	Gives Access in Poland to	Placement Recommendation
A. Elementary				
1. *Dziennczek ucznia* (Report card) (p. 11)	Completion of previous school year	1 year	Further elementary school studies	May be placed in grades 1-8 on a year-for-year basis.
2. *Świadectwo ukończenia szkoły podstawowej* (*SUSP*) (Certificate of completion of elementary school) (pp. 11-13)	Age 7	8 years	Secondary education	May be placed in grade 9.
B. Secondary				
(Note: This section covers "generic" credentials. Specialized secondary credentials are covered under "E. Specialized Fields of Study.")				
3. *Świadectwo ukończenia zasadniczej szkoły zawodowej* (*SUZSZ*) (Certificate of completion of basic vocational school) (p. 14)	Completion of elementary school (grade 8)	3 years	Employment, three-year technical school, or three-year general secondary school	May be placed in grade 11.
4. *Świadectwo ukończenia szkoły średniej* (Certificate of completion of secondary school) (pp. 20,21,22)	*Świadectwo ukończenia szkoły podstawowej* and entrance examination	4 years	Employment	May be considered for freshman admission if the program followed is appropriate preparation.
5. *Świadectwo ukończenia liceum ogólnokształcącego* (Certificate of completion of general secondary school) (pp. 18,22)	*Świadectwo ukończenia szkoły podstawowej* and entrance examination	4 years	Employment	May be considered for freshman admission.

6. *Świadectwo ukończenia technikum zawodowego* (Certificate of completion of technical secondary school) (pp. 18-19)	*Świadectwo ukończenia szkoły podstawowej* and entrance examination	4 or 5 years	Employment, and in some cases the title of *technik* (technician)	May be considered for freshman admission.
7. *Świadectwo dojrzałości liceum ogólnokształcącego* (Maturity certificate from general secondary school) (pp. 15-18)	*Świadectwo ukończenia zasadniczej szkoły zawodowe* or	3 years	Higher education or post-lyceum studies	May be considered for freshman admission.
	Świadectwo ukończenia szkoły podstawowej and entrance examination	4 years		
8. *Świadectwo dojrzałości Liceum zawodowego* (Maturity certificate from vocational lyceum) (p. 18)	*Świadectwo ukończenia szkoły podstawowej* and entrance examination	4 years	Higher education	May be considered for freshman admission.
9. *Świadectwo ukończenia liceum zawodowego* (Certificate of completion from vocational lyceum) (p. 20)	*Świadectwo ukończenia szkoły podstawowej* and entrance examination	4 years	Employment	May be considered for freshman admission if a vocational program is appropriate preparation.
10. *Świadectwo dojrzałości technikum zawodowego* (Maturity certificate from technical secondary school indicating title of *technik* [technician]) (pp. 20-22)	*Świadectwo ukończenia szkoły podstawowej* and entrance examination or	5 years	Higher education	May be considered for freshman admission.
	Świadectwo ukończenia zasadniczej szkoły zawodowe	3 years		
11. *Dyplom ukończenia policealnego* studium zawodowego* indicating title	Completion of general secondary school and entrance examination	2, 2½ or 3 years	Employment	Primarily a vocational qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.

of *technik* (Diploma of completion of post-lyceum occupational studies indicating title of technician) *or specific field, such as *ekonomyczengo* (economics), *medyczengo* (medical), or *pedagogicznego* (pedagogical) (pp. 22-24)				
12. *Świadectwo ukończenia policealnego studium zawodowego* (Certificate of completion of post-lyceum occupational studies) (p. 24)	Completion of general secondary school and entrance examination	1 year	Employment	Primarily a vocational qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.

C. Tertiary

(Note: This section covers "generic" credentials. Specialized tertiary credentials are covered under "E. Specialized Fields of Study.")

13. *Dyplom* (Diploma), confirming completion of *Studia wyższe zawodowe* (Higher occupational studies) through part-time *wieczorowe* (evening) or *zaoczne* (weekend or distance) study. (pp. 40-41, 81-82)	Maturity certificate	Variable, represents 3 years of full-time study	Employment or further education	May be considered for undergraduate admission with up to 3 years of transfer credit, determined through a course-by-course analysis.
14. *Dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych zawodowych* (Diploma of completion of higher occupational studies) indicating title of of *inżynier* (engineer) (pp. 40-41, 60)	Maturity certificate	Variable, represents 3 years of full-time study	Employment or further education	May be considered for undergraduate admission with up to 3 years of transfer credit, determined through a course-by-course analysis.

15. *Dyplom* (Diploma), indicating the title of *magister* (pp. 36-39)	Maturity certificate	4 to 5 years	Employment or further education	May be considered for graduate admission.
16. *Dyplom* (Diploma), indicating the title of *magister inżynier* (pp. 39,40)	Maturity certificate	4 to 5 years	Employment or further education	May be considered for graduate admission.
17. *Dyplom* (Diploma) indicating the degree of *Doktor* (pp. 29, 74-76)	*Magister* and entrance examinations	Variable	Employment in higher education	May be considered to represent a level of achievement beyond the U.S. master's degree; it may approach and is sometimes comparable to a U.S. doctoral degree. (See Council Commentary.)
18. *Dyplom* (Diploma) indicating the degree of *Doktor habilitowany* (pp. 29, 76)	*Doktor*	Variable	--	Represents recognition of published postdoctoral scholarly research.

D. Continuing Education

19. *Zaświadczenie/dyplom ukończenia studiów podyplomowych* (Certificate/ diploma of completion of post-diploma study) (p. 41)	Diploma from an institution of higher education	Variable	Employment promotions	A professional qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.

E. Specialized Fields of Study

FINE ARTS

Dance

20. *Świadectwo ukończenia szkoły baletowej* indicating title of *tancerz*	Completion of third year of elementary school and audition	9 years	Employment	May be considered for freshman admission if a fine arts program is appropriate preparation.

(Certificate of completion of ballet school and title of dancer) (p. 43)				
21. *Świadectwo dojrzałości szkoły baletowej* indicating title of *tancerz* (Maturity certificate from ballet school indicating title of dancer) (p. 44)	Completion of third year of elementary school and audition	9 years plus maturity exam	Higher education	May be considered for freshman admission.
Music				
22. *Świadectwo ukończenia szkoły muzycznej I stopnia* (Certificate of completion of music school of the first level) (p. 45)	Age 7, musical aptitude	8 years	Music school of second level	May be placed in grade 9.
23. *Świadectwo/dyplom ukończenia szkoły muzycznej II stopnia* indicating title of *musik-instrumentalist, instruktor zespolów rytmiki*, or *wokalist* (Certificate/diploma of completion of music school of the second level indicating title of musician-instrumentalist, instructor of group rhythmics, or vocalist) (p. 44)	Completion of music school of the first level	4 years	Employment	Primarily a vocational qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
24. *Świadectwo ukończenia podstawowej szkoły muzycznej* (Certificate of completion of elementary music school) (p. 44)	Age 7, musical aptitude	8 years	Secondary music school	May be placed in grade 9.

25. *Świadectwo dojrzałości liceum muzycznego* indicating title of *musik-instrumentalist, instruktor zespolów rytmiki*, or *wokalist* (Maturity certificate from secondary music school and title of musician-instrumentalist, instructor of group rhythmics, or vocalist) (pp. 43,44)	Certificate of completion of elementary music school	4 years	Higher education	May be considered for freshman admission.
26. *Dyplom* indicating title of *magister sztuki* (Diploma indicating title of *magister* of art) (p. 44)	Maturity certificate from secondary music school; or certificate of completion of music school of the second level; or maturity certificate from general secondary school and entrance audition and examination	4 to 6 years	Further education	May be considered for graduate admission as are graduates of U.S. schools of music.
27. *Dyplom/zaświadczenie ukończenia podyplomowych studiów* (Diploma/certificate of completion of post-diploma studies) (p. 46)	*Magister sztuki*	Variable	Employment promotions	A professional qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
28. *Doktor nauk humanistycznych* in history, with specialty in musicology (Doctor of humanities) (p. 46)	*Magister sztuki*	Variable	Employment in higher education	May be considered to represent a level of achievement beyond the U.S. master's degree; it may approach and is sometimes comparable to a U.S. doctoral degree. (See Council Commentary.)
Theater				
29. *Dyplom ukończenia policealnego studium zawodowego* (Diploma of completion of post-lyceum	Completion of general secondary school and entrance examination	2 or 2½ years	Employment	Primarily a vocational qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.

occupational studies) (p. 46)				
30. *Dyplom* indicating title of *magister* or *magister sztuki* (Diploma indicating title of *magister* of art) (p. 46)	Maturity certificate and audition	4 years	Further education	May be considered for graduate admission.
31. *Dyplom/zaświadczenie ukończenia podyplomowych studiów* (Diploma/certificate of completion of post-diploma studies) (p. 47)	*Magister* or *magister sztuki*	Variable	Employment promotions	A professional qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
32. *Doktor nauk humanistycznych* in history, with specialty in theater studies (Doctor of humanities) (p. 47)	*Magister* or *magister sztuki*	Variable	Employment in higher education	May be considered to represent a level of achievement beyond the U.S. master's degree; it may approach and is sometimes comparable to a U.S. doctoral degree. (See Council Commentary.)
Visual Arts				
33. *Świadectwo dojrzałości liceum sztuk plastycznych* indicating title of *technik sztuk plastycznych* (Maturity certificate from a visual arts secondary school indicating title of visual arts technician) (pp. 21,47)	Completion of elementary school	4 years	Higher education	May be considered for freshman admission.
34. *Dyplom ukończenia policealnego studium zawodowego* indicating title of *technik sztuk plastycznych* (Diploma of completion of post-lyceum occupational	Completion of general secondary school	2 years	Employment	Primarily a vocational qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.

studies indicating title of visual arts technician) (p. 47)				
35. *Dyplom* indicating title of *magister sztuki* (Diploma indicating title of *Magister* of art) (p. 47)	Maturity certificate and entrance examination	5 to 6 years	Further education	May be considered for graduate admission.
36. *Dyplom/zaświadczenie ukończenia podyplomowych studiów* (Diploma/certificate of completion of post-diploma studies) (p. 47)	*Magister sztuki*	Variable	Employment promotions	A professional qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
37. *Doktor nauk humanistycznych* in history, with specialty in art history or folk art (Doctor of humanities) (p. 47)	*Magister sztuki*	Variable	Employment in higher education	May be considered to represent a level of achievement beyond the U.S. master's degree; it may approach and is sometimes comparable to a U.S. doctoral degree. (See Council Commentary.)
PUBLIC SAFETY				
Firefighting				
38. *Dyplom* indicating title of *technik pożarnictwa* and *stopień* of *chorąży pożarnictwa* (Firefighting technician and rank of firefighting ensign) (p. 48)	Completion of secondary school; physical aptitude	2 years	Employment	Primarily a vocational qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
39. *Dyplom* indicating title of *inżynier pożarnictwa* (firefighting engineer) (p. 48)	Completion of secondary school	Variable (represents 3½ years of fulltime study)	Further education	May be considered for undergraduate admission with up to 3½ years of transfer credit determined through a course-by-course analysis.

40. *Dyplom* indicating title of *magister inżynier pożarnictwa* (*magister* of firefighting engineering) (p. 48)	Maturity certificate	5 years	Further education	May be considered for graduate admission.
41. *Dyplom/zaświadczenie ukończenia podyplomowych studiów* (Diploma/certificate of completion of post-diploma studies) (p. 48)	*Magister inżynier pożarnictwa*	Variable	Employment promotions	A professional qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
Police Training				
42. *Świadectwo ukończenia szkoły policyjnej* (Certificate of completion of police school) (pp. 49-50)	Completion of secondary school and police basic training	Variable	Employment	Primarily a vocational qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
43. *Dyplom ukończenia wyższych studiów zawodowych* (Diploma of completion of higher occupational studies) (p. 49)	Certificate of completion of police school plus competitive examination	3 or 4 years depending on experience	Further education	May be considered for undergraduate admission with up to 3 years of transfer credit determined through a course-by-course analysis.
44. *Dyplom/zaświadczenie ukończenia podyplomowych studiów* (Diploma/certificate of completion of post-diploma studies) (p. 49)	Certificate of completion of police school	10 months	Employment promotion	A professional qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH PROFESSIONS

Dentistry

45. *Dyplom ukończenia medycznego studium zawodowego* indicating title of *technik dentystyczny* or *technik higiena stomatologicznej* (Diploma of completion of medical vocational school indicating title of dental technician or dental hygiene technician) (p. 50)	Completion of general secondary school; entrance examination	2 years	Employment	Primarily a vocational qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
46. *Dyplom* indicating title of *lekarz dentysta/stomatologa* (physician dentist) (pp. 50,60)	Maturity certificate and entrance examination	5 years	Further education	A first professional degree in dentistry. May be considered for graduate admission.
47. *Zaświadczenie* (certificate) confirming completion of a dental specialization (p. 51)	Title of *lekarz dentysta/stomatologa* (physician dentist)	Variable	Employment promotions	Represents the completion of a specialization in dentistry.
48. *Doktor nauk medycznych* (Doctor of medical sciences) in dentistry (p. 51)	Title of *lekarz dentysta/stomatologa* (physician dentist)	Variable	Employment in higher education	May be considered to represent a level of achievement beyond the U.S. master's degree; it may approach and is sometimes comparable to a U.S. doctoral degree. (See Council Commentary.)

Medical Technology

49. *Dyplom ukończenia medycznego studium zawodowego* indicating title of *technik analytiki medycznej* (Diploma of medical vocational school indicating title of medical analysis technician) (p. 51)	Completion of general secondary school	2 years	Employment	Primarily a vocational qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.

50. *Dyplom* indicating title of *magister analytiki medycznej* (medical analysis) (p. 51)	Maturity certificate and entrance examination	5 years	Further education	May be considered for graduate admission.
51. *Doktor nauk farmaceutycznych* in medical analysis (Doctor of pharmaceutical sciences) (p. 51)	*Magister* of medical analysis	Variable	Employment in higher education	May be considered to represent a level of achievement beyond the U.S. master's degree; it may approach and is sometimes comparable to a U.S. doctoral degree. (See Council Commentary.)
Medicine				
52. *Dyplom* indicating title of *lekarz* (physician) (pp. 51-52,60)	Maturity certificate and entrance examination	6 years	Further education	A first professional degree in medicine. May be considered for graduate admission.
53. *Dyplom pierwszego stopnia specjalizacji* (Diploma of first level specialization) (p. 52)	Title of *lekarz*	2 years minimum	Professional practice; further specialization	Represents completion of a specialization in medicine.
54. *Dyplom drugiego stopnia specjalizacji* (Diploma of second level specialization) (p. 52)	Diploma of first level specialization	3 years minimum	Professional practice	Represents completion of a specialization in medicine.
55. *Doktor nauk medycznych* (Doctor of medical sciences) (p. 52)	Title of *lekarz*	Variable	Employment in higher education	May be considered to represent a level of achievement beyond the U.S. master's degree; it may approach and is sometimes comparable to a U.S. doctoral degree. (See Council Commentary.)
Midwifery				
56. *Dyplom ukończenia medycznego studium zawodowego* indicating title of	Completion of general secondary school	2½ years	Employment; further education in *magister* program in nursing	May be considered for freshman admission.

położna (Diploma of completion of vocational medical school indicating title of midwife) (p. 52-53)				
Nursing				
57. *Świadectwo dojrzałości liceum medycznego/ pielęgniarstwa* indicating title of *pielęgniarka* (Maturity certificate from a medical/ nursing secondary school and title of nurse) (pp. 21,53)	Completion of elementary school	5 years	Higher education; professional registration as a nurse	May be considered for freshman admission.
58. *Dyplom ukończenia medyczenego studium zawodowego* indicating title of *pielęgniarki dyplomowana* (Diploma of completion of vocational medical school indicating title of diplomate nurse) (p. 53)	Completion of general secondary school	2 or 2½ years	Professional registration as a nurse; further education in *magister* program in nursing	May be considered for freshman admission.
59. *Dyplom* indicating title of *magister pielęgniarstwa* (nursing) (p. 54)	Maturity certificate, professional registration, and 2 years of nursing experience	4 years	Further education	May be considered for graduate admission.
Occupational Therapy				
60. Title of *instruktor terapii zajęciowej* (occupational therapy instructor) (p. 57)	Completion of general secondary school	2 years	Employment	Primarily a vocational qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.

Optometry

61. *Dyplom ukończenia medycznego studium zawodowego* indicating title of *technik ortoptystka* (Diploma of completion of medical vocational school indicating title of optometry technician. (p. 57)	Completion of general secondary school	2 years (prior to 1987, 1 year)	Employment	Primarily a vocational qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.

Pharmacy

62. *Dyplom ukończenia medycznego studium zawodowego* indicating title of *technik farmaceutyczny* (Diploma of completion of medical secondary school indicating title of pharmaceutical technician) (p. 57)	Completion of general secondary school; entrance examination	2 years	Employment	Primarily a vocational qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
63. *Dyplom* indicating title of *magister farmacji* (pharmacy) (pp. 57-58,60)	Maturity certificate and entrance examination	5 years	Further education	A first professional degree in pharmacy. May be considered for graduate admission.
64. *Zaświadczenie* (certificate) confirming completion of a specialization in pharmacy (p. 58)	*Magister farmacji*	Variable	Employment promotions	Represents completion of a specialization in pharmacy.
65. *Doktor nauk farmaceutycznych* (*Doktor* of pharmaceutical sciences), or *Doktor nauk medycznych* in *Farmakologia*	*Magister farmacji*	Variable	Employment in higher education	May be considered to represent a level of achievement beyond the U.S. master's degree; it may approach and is sometimes comparable to a U.S. doctoral degree. (See Council Commentary.)

(*Doktor* of medical sciences in pharmacology) (p. 58)				
Physical Therapy				
66. *Dyplom ukończenia medycznego studium zawodowego* indicating title of *technik fizjoterapii* (Diploma of completion of medical secondary school indicating title of physical therapy technician) (p. 58)	Completion of general secondary school; entrance examination	2 years	Employment	Primarily a vocational qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
67. *Dyplom* indicating title of *magister rehabilitacji ruchowej* (motor rehabilitation) (p. 58)	Maturity certificate and entrance examination	4 years	Further education	May be considered for graduate admission.
68. *Dyplom ukończenia podyplomowych studiów* (Diploma of completion of post-diploma studies) (pp. 58-59)	*Magister* in motor rehabilitation or physical education	Variable	Employment promotions	A professional qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
69. *Doktor nauk kultury fizycznej* (*Doktor* of physical culture sciences in physical therapy) (p. 59)	*Magister* in motor rehabilitation	Variable	Employment in higher education	May be considered to represent a level of achievement beyond the U.S. master's degree; it may approach and is sometimes comparable to a U.S. doctoral degree. (See Council Commentary.)

Social Work

70. *Dyplom ukończenia mecyczengo studium zawodowego* indicating title of *pracownik socjalny* (Diploma of completion of medical occupational studies indicating title of social worker) (p. 59)	Completion of general secondary school and entrance examination	2 years	Employment	Primarily a vocational qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.

Speech Therapy

71. Title of *logopeda dyplomowany* (title of diplomatte speech therapist) (p. 59)	*Magister* in education	2 to 4 semesters of part-time study	Employment	A professional qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.

Veterinary Medicine

72. *Świadectwo dojrzałości technikum zawodowego* indicating title of *technik weterynarii* (Maturity certificate from a technical secondary school indicating title of veterinary technician) (p. 59)	Completion of elementary school (grade 8)	5 years	Higher education	May be considered for freshman admission.
73. *Dyplom* indicating title of *lekarz weterynarii* (veterinary physician) (pp. 59-60)	Maturity certificate and entrance examination	5½ years	Further education	A first professional degree in veterinary medicine. May be considered for graduate admission.

74. *Dyplom* or *zaświadczenie* (Diploma or certificate) confirming completion of a specialization in veterinary medicine. (p. 60)	Title of *lekarz weterynarii*	Variable	Employment promotions	Represents completion of a specialization in veterinary medicine.
75. *Doktor nauk weterynaryjnych* (Doctor of veterinary sciences) (p. 60)	Title of *lekarz weterynarii*	Variable	Employment in higher education	May be considered to represent a level of achievement beyond the U.S. master's degree; it may approach and is sometimes comparable to a U.S. doctoral degree. (See Council Commentary.)
LAW				
76. *Dyplom* and title of *magister prawa* (law) (p. 49)	Maturity certificate and entrance examination	4 to 5 years	Internship; further education	A first professional degree in law. May be considered for graduate admission.
77. *Dyplom ukończenia podyplomowych studiów* (Diploma of completion of post-diploma studies) (p. 50)	Title of *magister prawa*	Variable	Employment promotions	A professional qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
78. *Doktor nauk prawnych* (legal sciences) (p. 50)	Title of *magister prawa*	Variable	Employment in higher education	May be considered to represent a level of achievement beyond the U.S. master's degree; it may approach and is sometimes comparable to a U.S. doctoral degree. (See Council Commentary.)
MILITARY INSTITUTIONS				
79. *Dyplom technika* (Diploma of technician) (p. 60)	Completion of secondary school	2 years	Higher education	May be considered for freshman admission.
80. *Dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych* or *dyplom inżyniera* (Diploma	Maturity certificate or diploma of technician	Equivalent of 3 years of fulltime study	Further education	May be considered for undergraduate admission with up to 3 years of transfer credit determined through a course-by-

of completion of higher studies or diploma of engineer) (p. 60)				course analysis.
81. *Dyplom* indicating title of *magister* in various fields of study (p. 60-61)	Maturity certificate or diploma of technician	4 to 5 years	Further education	May be considered for graduate admission.
82. *Dyplom ukończenia podyplomowych studiów* (Diploma of completion of post-diploma studies) (p. 64)	Diploma from an institution of higher education	Variable	Employment, military promotions	A professional qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
83. *Doktor nauk wojskowych* (Doctor of military sciences) (p.64)	Diploma from an institution of higher education	Variable	Employment in higher education	May be considered to represent a level of achievement beyond the U.S. master's degree; it may approach and is sometimes comparable to a U.S. doctoral degree. (See Council Commentary.)

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RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Roman Catholic Seminaries

84. *Świadectwo dojrzałości liceum ogólnokształcącego* (Maturity certificate from a general education secondary school given by a minor clerical seminary) (p. 62)	Completion of elementary school (grade 8)	4 years	Higher education	May be considered for freshman admission.
85. *Dyplom* indicating title of *magister* (p. 62)	Maturity certificate	4 to 5 years	Further education	May be considered for graduate admission.

86. *Licencja* (licentiate) from the Academy of Catholic Theology (pp. 63-64)	Maturity certificate and ordination as a Roman Catholic priest	2 to 3 years after ordination	Further education	May be considered for graduate admission.
Other Religious Institutions				
87. *Dyplom* indicating title of *magister* from the Catholic University of Lublin, the Academy of Catholic Theology or the Christian Theological Academy (p. 63)	Maturity certificate	4 to 5 years	Further education	May be considered for graduate admission.
88. *Doktor* from the Catholic University of Lublin, the Academy of Catholic Theology or the Christian Theological Academy (p. 64)	*Magister*	Variable	Employment in higher education	May be considered to represent a level of achievement beyond the U.S. master's degree; it may approach and is sometimes comparable to a U.S. doctoral degree. (See Council Commentary.)
89. *Dyplom/zaświadczenie* (Diploma/certificate) confirming completion of a program for pastoral leaders (p. 63)	Variable	Variable	Employment	Not an academic credential; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
TEACHER TRAINING				
90. *Świadectwo dojrzałości liceum pedagogicznego* (Maturity certificate from a pedagogical secondary school) (p. 65)	Completion of elementary school (grade 8)	5 years	Higher education	May be considered for freshman admission.

91. *Dyplom ukończenia studium wychowania przedszkolnego* (*SWP*) (Diploma of completion of preschool education school) (p. 65)	a. Completion of elementary school (grade 8) b. Maturity certificate	a. 6 years b. 2 years	Further education	May be considered for undergraduate admission with up to 2 years of transfer credit determined through a course-by-course analysis.
92. *Świadectwo dojrzałości pedagogicznego studium technicznego* (Maturity certificate from a technical pedagogical school indicating title of *technik* [technician]) (p. 66)	Completion of basic vocational school	4 years	Teaching qualification for basic vocational school	May be considered for freshman admission.
93. *Dyplom ukończenia pedagogicznego studium technicznego* (diploma of completion of technical pedagogical school) (p. 66)	Maturity certificate from a vocational secondary school	2 years	Teaching qualification for basic vocational school	Primarily a vocational qualification; admission and placement should be based on other credentials.
94. *Dyplom ukończenia studium nauczycielskiego* (diploma of completion of teacher training school [*SN*]) (p. 67)	a. Completion of elementary school (grade 8) b. Maturity certificate from a general or technical secondary school	a. 6 years b. 2 years	Further education	May be considered for undergraduate admission with up to 2 years of transfer credit determined through a course-by-course analysis.
95. *Dyplom ukończenia wyższych studiów zawodowych* (diploma of completion of higher occupational studies) from a *WSN* or *WSP* (p. 68)	Maturity certificate	3 years	Further education	May be considered for undergraduate admission with up to 3 years of transfer credit determined through a course-by-course analysis.

96. *Dyplom* and title of *magister* or *magister pedagogiki* (*magister* of pedagogy) from a *WSN*, a *WSP*, or a university (pp. 68, 70)	Maturity certificate	4 or 5 years	Further education	May be considered for graduate admission.
94. Diploma from a *kolegium nauczucielskie* (*KN*) (teacher training college) or *nauczycielskie kolegium języków obcych* (*NKJO*) (foreign language teacher training college) (p. 69)	Maturity certificate and, for NKJO, an entrance examination	3 years	Because this credential had not yet been awarded at the time the research on this educational system was conducted, no placement recommendation was made.	

Council Commentary

In its deliberations on the placement recommendation for the Polish *doktor* degree, the Council considered the structural and qualitative differences between U.S. and Polish degrees. The Council also took into consideration the fact that doctoral degrees are primarily evaluated for the purposes of post-doctoral research or professional appointments.

The highest degree awarded by U.S. universities to recognize achievement in scholarship and research, the Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) is designed to prepare a student for original contributions to the scholarship of a specialized field. Requirements for the Ph.D. are commonly set by universities and their academic departments.

A doctoral candidate must generally complete advanced study, in addition to research and dissertation work that is considered an original contribution to the scholarship of a specialized field. A faculty member experienced in research monitors the progress and work of the Ph.D. candidates. In addition, most U.S. universities prescribe a period of fulltime, continuous residence (usually two or three years) and establish a time limit for completion of all degree requirements. The dissertation work, which concentrates on a significant issue or problem in the discipline, usually lasts from two to three years.

Of greatest significance, in the Council's estimation, is the individual doctoral program: the awarding institution, the advisor and examiners, and the quality of the research and dissertation. Polish *doktor* degrees should be evaluated on an individual basis to determine whether they represent a level of academic achievement comparable to that of a Ph.D. degree in the United States.

APPENDIX A

SELECTED SKILLED/UNSKILLED-WORKER AND TECHNICIAN PROGRAMS OFFERED AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL

Professions and Unskilled Occupations

Note: some sub-specializations marked () within a field may be offered in 2- or 3-year programs

ZSZ = Basic Vocational School T/SP = Technical Secondary or Specialized School. PSZ = Post-Lyceum School

Title	Specializations	Type of School/Years		
		ZSZ	T/SP	PSZ
Celnik/customs officer		--	--	2
Instruktor terapii zajęciowej/ occupational therapy		--	--	2
Kréslarz techniczny/draftsman		--	--	1*
Laborant weterynaryjny/ veterinarian assistant		--	--	2
Muzyk instrumentalist/ musician	piano, classical guitar, harp, accordion, flute, etc.	--	varies by instrument	--
Muzyk wokalista/vocalist		--	4	2
Nauczciel praktycznej nauki zawodowu/teacher of unskilled occupations		--	4	--

Title	Specializations	Type of School/Years		
		ZSZ	T/SP	PSZ
Pracownik socjalny/social worker		--	--	2
Pielegniarka/nurse		--	5	--
Tancerz instruktortańca/ dance instructor		--	4	--
Technik archiwista/archivist		--	--	2
Technik bibliotekarz/librarian		--	--	2
Technik budownictwa/ construction	general construction	3	5	2
	concrete prefabrication	3	5	2
Technik ceramik/ceramacist		(3)	5	(2)
Technik chemik/chemistry	chemical analysis	--	5	2
	paper & plastic technology	3	5	2
Technik dentystyczny/dental technician		--	--	2
Technik dietetyck/dietectics technician		--	--	2
Technik elektrik/electrician	ship electro-technology	--	5	2
	electroenergetics	3	5	2
	industrial energetics	3	5	--
Technik elektronik/ electronics	electric & electronic measurement equipment	3	5	2
	jadrowa/nuclear electronics	3	5	--
	medical electronics	--	--	2
	radio & TV technology	3	5	2
Technik electroradiog/radiology technician		--	--	2
Technik ekonomista/ manager	construction business mgmt.	--	4	--
Technik farmaceutyzny/pharmacy technician		--	--	2
Technik fizjoterapii/physical therapy technician		--	--	2
Technik fotograf/photography		3	5	2

Title	Specializations	Type of School/Years		
		ZSZ	T/SP	PSZ
Technik geodeta/ surveyor	*Kartografia*/cartography	--	--	2
Technik geofizyk/geophysics		--	5	2
Technik geolog/geology		--	5	2
Technik górnik/miner	*budownictwo gornicze*/ mining construction	--	5	2
Technik graficzne/graphics technologist		--	5	--
Technik hodowca/breeder	*drobiarstwo*/ poultry breeding	3	5	2
Technik hotelarstwa/ hotel service manager		--	5	2
Technik hutnik/smelter	metallurgy	3	5	--
Technik hydrolog/hydrology		--	5	2
Technik informacji naukowej/data processor		--	--	2
Technik konserwatorskie/art conservator		--	5	2
Technik leśnik/forestry	*gospodarka lesna*/ forestry management	3	5	2
Technik masażysta/masseuse		--	4	2
Technik mechanik/ mechanics	hydroenergetic	3	5	2
Technik mechanizacji rolnictwa/ agricultural mechanization	*uslogi agrolotnicze*/ agric. aviation service	3	--	--
Technik meteorolog/meteorologist		--	5	2
Technik nawigator/navigator	*połowi morskie*/ sea fishing	3	5	--
Technik obsługi turystycznej/ tourist services technicican		--	--	2

Title	Specializations	Type of School/Years		
		ZSZ	T/SP	PSZ
Technik ochrony srodowiska/ environmental protection		(3)	5	2
Technik odlewinik/foundry		3	5	2
Technik optyk/optics	*optyka okularowa/* optician	--	--	2
Technik poligraf/ polygraph		3	5	2
Technik rolnik/agriculturalist		3	5	2
Technik scenograficzne/ technician in scenography		--	5	2
Technik telekomunikacji/ telecommunications	*radiokomunikacja morska/* maritime radiocommunications	2	--	--
Technik usług gastromomicznych/ restaurant services		3	--	2
Technik weterytnarii/ veterinarian technician		--	5	2
Technik żywości/food technology		(3)	5	2

Selected Vocations and Skilled Occupations

	Type of School/Years		
	Basic Vocational (ZSZ)	Vocational Secondary (LZ)	Post-Lyceum (PSZ)
Blancharz/plumber	3	--	--
Bufetowy/bartender	--	4	--
Ciastkarz/pastry maker	3	--	--
Cieśla/carpenter	3	--	--
Dekarz/roofer	3	--	--
Elektromonter/electrical assembler	3	--	--
Fotograf/photographer	3	4	--
Górnik/miner	3	--	--
Grawer/engraver	3	--	--
Hutnik-szkła/glass-founder	3	--	--
Introligator/bookbinder	3	4 (for the deaf)	--
Kelner/waiter	--	4	1*
Krawiec/tailor	3	--	--
Kucharz/cook	3	--	--
Kuśnierz/furrier	3	--	--
Laborant chamiczny/chemical lab assistant	3	4	--
Marynarz/sailor	--	4	--
Mechanik lotniczny/aviation mechanic	3	--	--
Mechanik Marynarz/marine mechanic	3	--	--
Modystka/seamstress	3	--	--
Monter instrumentów muzycznych/music instrument assembler (organ, accordion, percussion, piano...)	3	--	--
Murarz/bricklayer	3	--	--
Ogrodnik/gardener	3	--	--
Piekarz/baker	3	--	--
Rolnik/agriculturist	3	--	--
Rybak morski/ocean fisherman	3	--	--
Ślusarz/locksmith	3	--	--
Sprzedawca-magazynier/store salesperson	--	4	--
Stroiciel fortepianow/piano tuner	--	4 (for the blind)	--
Szkutnik/raftsman	3	--	--
Tapicer/upholster	3	--	--
Witrażownik/stained-glass maker	3	--	--
Wulkanizator/vulcanizer	3	--	--
Zegarmistrz/watchmaker	3	--	--
Złotnik-jubiler/goldsmith-jeweler	3	--	--

* One-year post-lyceum programs do not yield the title of *technik*.

Source: Ministry of National Education/1989 Version of the Professions and Occupations Classification List

APPENDIX B

INSTITUTIONAL PROFILES

(Derived from various sources, chiefly including the Ministry of National Education. Due to the current dynamism in Poland, we feel that some data may be incomplete and that other information will soon be outdated. These profiles represent the best information available at the time of writing.)

(Note: Unless indicated otherwise, all institutions of higher education derive authorization to operate from the Ministry of National Education.)

Akademia Ekonomiczna im. K. Adamieckiego w Katowicach (K. Adamiecki Academy of Economics in Katowice)
ul. 1 Maja 50
40-287 Katowice

Founded: 1937
Faculties: Industry, Commerce, Food Economic Studies, Transportation.
Programs offered: *magister, doktor, doktor habilitowany.*

Akademia Ekonomiczna w Krakowie
(Academy of Economics in Krakow)
ul. Rakowiecka 27
31-510 Kraków

Founded: 1925 as the Advanced School of Commerce; 1937, became Academy of Commerce; 1950, became Krakow School of Economics; acquired present name in 1974.
Faculties: Production Economics, Economics of Trade
Programs offered: *magister, doktor, doktor habilitowany.*

Akademia Ekonomiczna w Poznaniu
(Academy of Economics in Poznan)
ul. Marchlewskiego 146/150
61-967 Poznań

Founded: 1926 as School of Commerce; 1939, became College of Commerce; 1950, became State College of Economics; acquired present name in 1974.
Faculties: Planning and Management, Production Economics, Economics of Trade.
Institutes: Commodity Science; Political Economy; Economics of Industry; Finance, Organization and Management; International Socioeconomic Relations; Regional Planning and Economics; Statistics, Econometrics and Computer Science; Accounting.
Programs offered: *magister, magister inżynier, doktor, doktor habilitowany.*

Akademia Ekonomiczna we Wrocławiu
(Academy of Economics in Wroclaw)
ul. Komandorska 118/120
53-345 Wrocław

Founded: 1947 as School of Commerce; 1974, known as *Akademia Ekonomiczna im. Oskara Langego*; acquired present name in 1990.
Faculties: National Economics, Industrial Engineering and Economics, Computer Science and Management.
Branch faculty: Jelenia Gora.
Programs offered: *magister, doktor, doktor habilitowany; podyplomowe studia* in marketing of culture and art.

Akademia Górniczo-Hutnicza im. Stanisława Staszica (Stanislaw Staszic Academy of Mining and Metallurgy)
Al. Mickiewicza 30A
30-059 Kraków

Founded: 1919 as *Akademia Górnicza*; acquired present name in 1949.
Faculties: Mining, Surveying and Mining, Industrial Organization and Management, Drilling and Petroleum Engineering, Geological Engineering, Ceramics and Material Science, Metallurgy, Non-Ferrous Metals, Foundry Technology, Electrical Engineering, Automation

and Electronics, Mining and Metallurgy Machinery, Physiochemistry of Coal.
Institutes: Physics and Nuclear Technology; Mathematics; Social Sciences; Economics.
Programs offered: *magister inżynier, doktor, doktor habilitowany*.

Akademia Marynarki Wojennej im. Bohaterów Westerplatte
(Naval Academy named for the Heroes of Westerplatte)
ul. Marchlewskiego
81-919 Gdynia

Faculties: Mechanical-Electrical Engineering, Navigation and Ship Armaments.
Programs offered: *dyplom technika* (secondary-level); *dyplom inżyniera* and *dyplom ukończenia wyższych studiów zawodowych* (3 years); *magister*; *doktor nauk wojskowych* with specialization in naval studies, *doktor nauk technicznych* with specialization in maritime navigation.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of National Defense.

Akademia Medyczna w Białymstoku
(Academy of Medicine in Bialystok)
ul. J. Kilińskiego 1
15-230 Białystok

Founded: 1950.
Faculties: Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy (including Medical Analysis)
Programs offered: *lekarz*; *lekarz dentysta*; *magister*, *doktor nauk medycznych , doktor nauk przyrodniczych; doktor, doktor habilitowany*.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Akademia Medyczna w Bydgoszczy
(Academy of Medicine in Bydgoszcz)
ul. M. Skłodowskiej-Curie 9
85-084 Bydgoszcz

Founded: 1984.
Faculties: Medicine.
Programs offered: *lekarz, doktor, doktor habilitowany*.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Akademia Medyczna w Gdańsku
(Academy of Medicine in Gdansk)
ul. M. Curie-Skłodowskiej 3a
80-210 Gdańsk

Founded: 1945.
Faculties: Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry
Programs offered: *lekarz, lekarz dentysta, magister farmacji, doktor, doktor habilitowany, podyplomowe studia* in clinical analysis, biology, nephrology, gastroenterology, industrial hygiene, psychiatry, and radiology, *doktor nauk medycznych, doktor nauk przyrodniczych*.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Akademia Medyczna im. M. Kopernika w Krakowie
(Academy of Medicine named for N. Copernicus in Krakow)
ul. Św. Anny 12
31-008 Kraków

Founded: 1364 as Faculty of Medicine of Jagiellonian University; became separate institution 1950.
Faculties: Medicine (including Dentistry), Pharmacy (including Medical Analysis), Nursing.
Programs offered: *lekarz, lekarz dentysta, magister farmacji, magister analityki medycznej, magister pielęgniarstwa, doktor, doktor habilitowany, doktor nauk medycznych*.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Akademia Medyczna w Łodzi
(Academy of Medicine in Lodz)
ul. T. Kościuszki 4
90-419 Łódź

Founded: 1950.
Faculties: Medicine (including Dentistry), Pharmacy (including Medical Analysis).
Programs offered: *lekarz, lekarz dentysta, magister farmacji, magister analityki medycznej, doktor nauk medycznych* and *nauk przyrodniczych, doktor, doktor habilitowany*.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Akademia Medyczna w Lublinie
(Academy of Medicine in Lublin)
ul. Cicha 4
20-078 Lublin

Founded: 1950.
Faculties: Medicine, Pharmacy, Nursing.
Programs offered: *lekarz, magister farmacji, magister pielęgniarstwa, doktor nauk medycznych, doktor nauk przyrodniczych, doktor, doktor habilitowany.*
Number of students: (Faculty of Nursing: 1300 fulltime; 1670 part-time)
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Akademia Medyczna w Poznaniu
(Academy of Medicine in Poznan)
ul. Fredry 10
60-701 Poznań

Founded: 1919 as Faculty of Medicine of University of Poznan; became separate institution 1950.
Faculties: Medicine (including Dentistry), Pharmacy (including Medical Analysis), Nursing.
Programs offered: *lekarz, lekarz dentysta, magister farmacji, pielęgniarstwa; doktor nauk medycznych* and *nauk przyrodniczych; doktor, doktor habilitowany .*
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Akademia Medyczna w Warszawie
(Academy of Medicine in Warsaw)
ul. Filtrowa 30
02-032 Warszawa

Founded: 1959; formerly Faculty of Medicine of University of Warsaw.
Faculties: Medicine I, Medicine II (including Dentistry), Pharmacy.
Programs offered: *lekarz, lekarz dentysta, magister farmacji, doktor nauk medycznych, doktor nauk farmaceutycznych, doktor, doktor habilitowany.*
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Akademia Medyczna w Wrocławiu
(Academy of Medicine in Wroclaw)
ul. Pasteura 1
50-367 Wrocław

Founded: 1949; formerly Faculty of Medicine of University of Wrocław.
Faculties: Medicine (including Dentistry), Pharmacy (including Medical Analysis), Nursing.
Programs offered: *lekarz, lekarz dentysta, magister: farmacji, analityki medycznej, pielęgniarstwa; doktor nauk medycznych , doktor nauk farmaceutycznych: doktor, doktor habilitowany.*
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Akademia Muzyczna w Bydgoszczy
(Academy of Music in Bydgoszcz)
ul. Słowackiego 7
85-008 Bydgoszcz

Faculties: Composition and Music Theory; Music Education.
Programs offered: *magister sztuki; podyplomowe studia* in choral conducting and choral vocal emission.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Culture and Art.

Akademia Muzyczna w Gdańsku
(Academy of Music in Gdansk)
ul. Łagiewniki 3
80-847 Gdańsk

Founded: 1947 as *Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Muzyczna w Gdańsku.*
Faculties: Composition and Music Theory, Music Education.
Programs offered: *magister sztuki.*
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Culture and Art.

Akademia Muzyczna w Katowicach
(Academy of Music in Katowice)
ul. Zacisze 3
40-025 Katowice

Founded: 1929 as *Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Muzyczna w Katowicach.*
Faculties: Composition and Music Theory, Music Education.
Programs offered: *magister sztuki.*
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Culture and Art.

Akademia Muzyczna w Krakowie
(Academy of Music in Krakow)
V. Starowislna 3
31-038 Kraków

Founded: 1888; acquired present name 1945.
Faculties: Composition, Conducting, and Music Theory;

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Music Education.
Programs offered: *magister sztuki*.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Culture and Art.

Akademia Muzyczna w Łodzi
(Academy of Music in Lodz)
ul. Gdańska 32
90-716 Łódź

Founded: 1945 as *Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Muzyczna w Łodzi*.
Faculties: Composition and Music Theory, Music Education.
Programs offered: *magister sztuki*.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Culture and Art.

Akademia Muzyczna im. Fryderyka Chopina w Warszawie
(Academy of Music named for Frederic Chopin in Warsaw)
ul. Okólnik 2
00-368 Warszawa

Founded: 1810, closed around 1830; reopened 1861; acquired present name 1979.
Faculties: Composition, Conducting and Music Theory; Audio Recording Techniques; Music Education.
Programs offered: *magister sztuki, podyplomowe studia* in choral conducting.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Culture and Art.

Akademia Muzyczna im. Ignacego Jana Paderewskiego w Poznaniu
(Academy of Music named for Ignacy Jan Paderewski in Poznan)
ul. Czerwonej Armii 87
61-808 Poznań

Founded: 1920 as *Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Muzyczna w Poznaniu*.
Faculties: Composition; Music Theory, Conducting, and Choral Music; Music Education.
Programs offered: *magister sztuki, podyplomowe studia* in group voice production.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Culture and Art.

Akademia Muzyczna w Wrocławiu
(Academy of Music in Wroclaw)
ul. Powstańców Śląskich 204
53-140 Wrocław

Founded: 1948 as *Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Muzyczna w Wrocławiu*.
Faculties: Composition and Music Theory, Music Education.
Programs offered: *magister sztuki*.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Culture and Art.

Akademia Rolnicza w Krakówie im. H. Kołłataja
(H. Kolltaj Agricultural Academy in Krakow)
Al. Mickiewicza 21
31-120 Kraków

Founded: 1890 as agricultural section of Jagiellonian University; 1923, became Faculty of Agriculture; acquired present name and status in 1953.
Faculties: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Land Reclamation, Forestry, Horticulture, Agricultural Economics.
Institutes: Applied Biology; Tropical and Sub-Tropical Agriculture and Forestry; Social and Political Sciences; Extension Service.
Programs offered; *inżynier, magister inżynier, doktor, doktor habilitowany*.

Akademia Rolnicza w Lublinie
(Agricultural Academy of Lublin)
ul. Akademicka 13
20-950 Lublin

Founded: 1955
Faculties: Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Agricultural Engineering.
Programs offered: *magister inżynier, doktor, doktor habilitowany*.

Akademia Rolnicza w Poznaniu
(Agricultural Academy of Poznan)
ul. Wojska Polskiego 28
60-637 Poznań

Founded: 1870 as agriculture school; 1919, became Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry of Adam Mickiewicz University; gained separate status as an agriculture college in 1951; acquired present name and status in 1972.
Faculties: Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Wood Technology, Horticulture, Food Technology, Land Reclamation and Improvement.
Programs offered: *inżynier, magister inżynier, doktor, doktor habilitowany*.

Akademia Rolnicza w Szczecinie
(Agricultural Academy of Szczecin)
ul. Janosika 8
71-424 Szczecin

Founded: 1954
Faculties: Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Technology, Animal Husbandry.
Institutes Social Sciences, Production Economics.
Programs offered: *magister, doktor, doktor habilitowany*.

Akademia Rolnicza w Warszawie
(Agricultural Academy of Warsaw)
ul. Rakowiecka 26/30
02-528 Warszawa

Founded: 1906; acquired university status in 1918
Faculties: Agriculture, Veterinary Medicine, Forestry, Horticulture, Land Reclamation, Wood Technology, Animal Husbandry, Food Technology, Nutrition and Rural Home Economics, Agricultural and Forestry Engineering.
Programs offered: *magister inżynier, doktor, doktor habilitowany*.

Akademia Rolniczo-Technicza w Olsztynie
(Academy of Agriculture and Technology in Olsztyn)
10-718 Olsztyn-Kortowo

Founded: 1950 as college of agriculture; acquired present name and status in 1972.
Faculties: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Medicine, Geodesy and Agricultural Management, Inland Water Protection and Fisheries, Food Technology, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering.
Institutes: Social and Political Sciences; Agriculture Teaching.
Programs offered: *magister inżynier, doktor, doktor habilitowany*.

Akademia Sztabu Generalnego
(Academy of the General Staff)
00-910 Warszawa-Rembertów

Faculties: Land Troops, Airborne Troops and Air Defense.
Programs offered: *podyplomowe studia* in military sciences and computer studies, full- and part-time *doktor nauk wojskowych*.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of National Defense.

Akademia Sztuk Pięknych w Krakowie
(Academy of Fine Arts in Krakow)
Pl. Matejki 13
31-157 Kraków

Founded: 1818.
Faculties: Art Conservation, Graphic Art, Industrial Design, Interior Design, Painting, Sculpture, Study Center for Stage Design.
Branch Faculty: Graphic Art in Katowice.
Programs offered: *magister sztuki* (five years), pre-1972 *magister sztuki* programs were six years long, *podyplomowe studia* (fulltime) in Stage Design and Textile Design.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Culture and Art.

Akademia Sztuk Pięknych w Warszawie
(Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 5
00-068 Warszawa

Founded: 1904, acquired academy status and name 1932.
Faculties: Art Conservation, Graphic Art, Industrial Design, Interior Design, Painting, and Sculpture, Study Center for Pedagogy, Study Center for Stage Design.
Programs offered: *magister sztuki, podyplomowe studia* in pedagogy.

Authorization to operate: Ministry of Culture and Art.

Akademia Techniczno-Rolnicza im. Jana i Jędrzeja Śniadeckich w Bydgoszczy
(Jan and Jedrza Sniadecki Academy of Technology and Agriculture in Bydgoszcz)
85-025 Bydogoszcz

Faculties: Agriculture, Civil Engineering, Chemical Technology, Machine Engineering, Telecommunications and Electrotechnics, Animal Husbandry.
Institutes: Mathematics and Physics; Social and Political Sciences.
Programs offered: *inżynier, magister inżynier, doktor, doktor habilitowany*.

Akademia Teologii Katolickiej
(Academy of Catholic Theology)
ul. Dewajtis 5
01-653 Warszawa

Founded: 1954.
Faculties: Canon Law, Christian Philosophy, Theology; Institute for Family Studies.
Programs offered: *magister*, *licencja*, *doktor teologii*, *doktor nauk prawnych*, *doktor nauk humanistycznych*.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of National Education.

Centrum Kształcenia Podyplomowego Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej z Centralnym Wojskowym Szpitalem Klinicznym
(Post-Diploma Education Center of the Military Medical Academy with the Central Military Clinical Hospital)
ul. Szaswerów 128
00-909 Warszawa

Programs offered: Fulltime only, *doktor nauk medycznych* in the specialty of military medicine.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of National Defense

Centrum Medycyny Doświadczalnej i Klinicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Center for Experimental and Clinical Medicine of the Polish Academy of Sciences)
ul. Dworkowa 3
00-784 Warszawa

Programs offered: Fulltime only, *doktor nauk medycznych*, in medical biology with specialties in neurobiology, physiology, immunology, transplantology and lymphology, and pharmacology.
Authorization to operate: Polish Academy of Sciences

Chrześcijańska Akademia Teologiczna
(Christian Theological Academy)
ul. Miodowa 21/5
00-246 Warszawa

Founded: 1957.
Faculties: Evangelical Theology, Old Catholic Theology, Orthodox Theology.
Programs offered: *magister*, *doktor teologii*.

Instytut Państwa i Prawa Polskiej Akademii Nauk
(Institute of State and Law of the Polish Academy of Sciences)
ul. Nowy Świat 72
00-330 Warszawa

Founded: 1951.
Programs offered: Fulltime only, *doktor nauk prawnych*.

Instytut Sztuki Polskiej Akademii Nauk
(Institute of Art of the Polish Academy of Sciences)
ul. Długa 26/28
00-950 Warszawa

Founded: 1951.
Programs offered: Fulltime only, *doktor nauk humanistycznych* in specialties of art history, musicology, theater studies, film, and folk art.

Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski
(Catholic University of Lublin)
Al. Racławickie 14
20-950 Lublin

Founded: 1918, approved by Holy See 1920; authorized by Polish government to award title of *magister* and degree of *doktor* 1938; closed 1939, reopened 1944. Private institution, financed solely by Polish episcopate and gifts until 1989. Receiving government funding since 1989.
Faculties: Canon and State Law, Christian Philosophy, Humanities, Social Sciences, and Theology.
Programs offered: *magister*, *doktor filozofii chrześcijańskiej*, *doktor nauk humanistycznych*, *doktor nauk prawnych*, *doktor teologii*, *doktor habilitowany*.
Number of students: 5,800 fulltime; 1,200 part-time.
Number of teaching staff: 600
Number of foreign students: 170 (50 from West, 120 from East)
Authorization to operate: Private institution. Recognized by the Ministry of National Education.

Nauczycielskie Kolegia Języków Obczcych (NKJO)
(Foreign Language Teacher Training Colleges)

Founded: 1990.
Programs offered: 3-year diploma in foreign language teacher training.
For list of NKJOs, see Appendix C.

Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Sztuk Plastycznych w Gdańsku
(State Higher School of Visual Arts in Gdansk)
ul. Targ Węglowy 6
80-836 Gdańsk

Founded: 1945.
Faculties: Interior Architecture and Industrial Design; Painting, Graphic Art, and Sculpture; Distance-Learning Study Center for Art Education.
Programs offered: *magister sztuki*.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Culture and Art.

Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Sztuk Plastycznych w Łodzi
(State Higher School of Visual Arts in Lodz)
ul. Wojska Polskiego 121
91-726 Łódź

Founded: 1945.
Faculties: Industrial Design, Painting and Graphic Art.
Programs offered: *magister sztuki*.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Culture and Art.

Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Sztuk Plastycznych w Poznaniu
(State Higher School of Visual Arts in Poznan)
ul. Marcinkowskiego 29
60-967 Poznań

Founded: 1919; reorganized 1946.
Faculties: Interior Architecture and Industrial Design; Painting, Graphic Arts, and Sculpture.
Programs offered: *magister sztuki*.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Culture and Art.

Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Sztuk Plastycznych w Wrocławiu
(State Higher School of Visual Arts in Wroclaw)
pl. Polski 3/4
50-156 Wrocław

Founded: 1946.
Faculties: Interior Architecture and Industrial Design; Painting, Graphic Art, and Sculpture; Study Center for Ceramic and Glass Design.
Programs offered: *magister sztuki*.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Culture and Art.

Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Teatralna w Warszawie
(State Higher School of Theater in Warsaw)
ul. Miodowa 22/24
00-246 Warszawa

Founded: 1811; reorganized 1934 and 1944.
Faculties: Directing, Theater Studies, Puppetry (in Bialystok).
Programs offered: *magister sztuki*.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Culture and Art.

Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Teatralna im. Ludwika Solskiego w Krakowie
(State Higher School of Theater named for Ludwik Solski in Krakow)
ul. Starowiślna 3
31-038 Kraków

Founded: 1946.
Faculties: Acting (Krakow and Wroclaw), Directing (Krakow), Puppetry (Wroclaw).
Programs offered: *magister*.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Culture and Art.

Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Filmowa, Telewizyjna i Teatralna w Łodźi
(State Higher School of Film, Television, and Theater in Lodz)
ul. Targowa 61/63
90-323 Łódź

Founded: 1948.
Faculties: Acting, Television Processes and Production, Film Directing.
Programs offered: *magister sztuki*.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Culture and Art.

Papieska Akademia Teologiczna
(Papal Theological Academy)
Kraków

Papieskie Wydzial Teologiczny
(Papal Theological Faculty)
Poznań; Warszawa; Wrocław

Politechnika Białystocka
(Technical University of Bialystok)
ul. Wiejska 45A
15-351 Bialystok

Founded: 1949 as evening school of engineering; became college of engineering in 1964; acquired present name and status in 1974.
Faculties: Architecture and Environmental Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering.
Institutes: Architectural Engineering; Environmental Engineering; Architecture; Computer Science; Mathematics; Physics and Chemistry.
Programs offered: *magister inżynier, doktor.*

Politechnika Czestochowska
(Technical University of Czestochowa)
ul. Deglera 35
42-201 Czestochowa

Founded: 1949 as college of engineering; acquired present status in 1955.
Faculties: Machine Building, Metallurgy, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering.
Institutes: Social Sciences and Economics.
Programs offered: *inżynier, magister inżynier, doktor, doctor habilitowany.*

Politechnika Gdańska
(Technical University of Gdansk)
ul. Majakowskiego 11/12
80-952 Gdańsk 1

Founded: 1945
Faculties: Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronics, Mechanical Engineering, Machine Engineering, Architecture (including Urban Planning), Applied Physics and Mathematics.
Institutes: Hydraulic Engineering; Marine Engineering; Social Sciences; Production Management.
Programs offered: *inżynier, magister inżynier, doktor, doktor habilitowany.*

Politechnika Krakowska
(Technical University of Krakow)
ul. Warszawska 24
31-155 Kraków

Founded: 1945
Faculties: Architecture, Civil Engineering, Hydraulic and Sanitation Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Chemical Engineering and Technology, Transportation and Electrical Engineering.
Institutes: Physics; Social and Economic Sciences; Mathematics; Foreign Languages; Physical Education.
Programs offered: *magister inżynier, doktor, doktor habilitowany.*

Politechnika Łódzka
(Technical University of Lodz)
ul. Zwirki 36
90-924 Łódź

Founded: 1945
Faculties: Chemical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, Textile Engineering, Food Chemistry, Civil Engineering and Architecture, Technical Physics and Applied Mathematics.
Institutes: Chemical and Process Engineering; Paper Production
Branch University: Bielsko-Biala
Programs offered: *inżynier, magister inżynier, doktor, doktor habilitowany.*

Politechnika Lubelska
(Technical University of Lublin)
ul. Dabrowskiego 13
20-950 Lublin

Founded: 1953 as evening college of engineering; acquired present name and status in 1977.
Faculties: Civil and Sanitary Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Production Organization.
Programs offered: *inżynier, magister inżynier, doktor, doktor habilitowany.*

Politechnika Poznańska
(Technical University of Poznan)
Plac Curie-Sklodowskiej 5
61-542 Poznań

Founded: 1919 as college; closed, 1939; reopened, 1945; acquired present status in 1955.
Faculties: Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry, Electrical Engineering, Machine Engineering and Automation.
Institutes: Mathematics; Physics; Economics and Social Sciences.
Programs offered: *inżynier, magister inżynier, doktor, doktor habilitowany.*

Politechnika Rzeszowska im. Ignacego Lukasiewiczka
(Ignacy Lukasiewicz Technical University of Rzeszow)
ul. Wincentego Pola 2
35-950 Rzeszow

Founded: 1951 as branch of Technical University of Krakow; became independent in 1963; acquired present status in 1974.
Faculties: Civil Engineering and Architecture, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Chemical Technology.
Institutes: Mathematics and Physics; Foreign Languages; Human Sciences; Physical Education.
Programs offered: *magister inżynier, doktor.*

Politechnika Sląska im. Wincentego Pstrowskiego
(Wincent Pstorwski Silesian Technical University
ul. Pstrowskiego 7
44-101 Gliwice

Founded: 1945
Faculties: Architecture, Automation Technology, Electronics and Computer Science, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Environmental Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Energetics, Mechanical Technology, Metallurgy and Materials Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mathematics and Physics.
Institutes: Transportation and Communication; Social Sciences.
Branch universities: Katowice, Dabrowa, Gornicza, Rybnik.
Programs offered: *inżynier, magister inżynier, doktor, doktor habilitowany.*

Politechnika Świętokrzyska Kielcach
(Technical University in Kielce)
Al. 1000-lecia Państwa Polskiego 7
25-314 Kielce

Founded: 1951 as schools of engineering; acquired present name and status in 1974.
Faculties: Civil Engineering (including Architecture), Electrical Engineering and Automation, Mechanical Engineering.
Programs offered: *magister inżynier, doktor.*

Politechnika Szczecińska
(Technical University of Szczecin)
Al. Piastow 17
70-310 Szczecin

Founded: 1946 as school of engineering; acquired present status in 1955.
Faculties: Civil Engineering and Architecture, Mechanical Engineering, Chemical Technology and Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Transportation Economics.
Institutes: Shipbuilding; Mathematics; Physics; Economics and Social Sciences.
Programs offered: *inżynier, magister inżynier, doktor, doktor habilitowany.*

Politechnika Warszawska
(Warsaw University of Technology)
Pl Politechniki 1
00-661 Warszawa

Founded: 1826 (closed 1830, reopened 1898, closed 1939, reopened 1945).
Faculties: Architecture (including Urban Planning), Chemistry, Electronics (including Computer Science and Telecommunications), Electrical Engineering, Technical Physics and Applied Mathematics, Geodesy and Cartography, Civil Engineering, Sanitation and Hydraulic Engineering, Mechanical Energetics and Aeronautical Engineering, Precision Engineering, Mechanical Technology and Automation, Automobile and Machine Robotics, Production Engineering.
Institutes: Chemical and Process Engineering; Materials Science; Transportation Engineering.
Branch faculty: Plock
Programs offered: *magister inżynier, doktor, doktor habilitowany.*

Politechnika Wrocławska
(Technical University of Wroclaw)
Wybrżeze Wyspiańskiego 27
50-370 Wrocław

Founded: 1945.
Faculties: Architecture (including Urban Planning), Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Electronics, Electrical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Sanitation Engineering, Computer Science and Management, Mechanical Engineering, Mechanical and Power Technology, Theoretical Technology.
Programs offered: *inżynier, magister inżynier, magister, doktor, doktor habilitowany.*

Pomorska Akademia Medyczna
(Pomeranian Academy of Medicine)
ul. Rybacka 1
70-204 Szczecin

Founded: 1948.
Faculty: Medicine.
Programs offered: *lekarz, doktor nauk medycznych, doktor habilitowany*.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Śląska Akademia Medyczna
(Silesian Academy of Medicine)
ul. J. Poniatowskiego 15
40-952 Katowice

Founded: 1948.
Faculties: Medicine, Dentistry
Programs offered: *lekarz, lekarz dentysta, doktor nauk medycznych, doktor habilitowany*.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Szkoła Ekonomiczna w Warszawa
(Warsaw School of Economics)
ul. Niepodległości 162
02-554 Warszawa

Founded: 1906, courses offered; became school of commerce, 1933; acquired university status under name of Central School of Planning and Statistics, 1949; acquired present name in 1990.
Faculties: Finance and Statistics; Production Economics; Domestic Trade; Foreign Trade, Economics and Social Development.
Branch university: Rzeszów
Programs offered: *magister, doktor, doktor habilitowany*.

Szkoła Główna Służby Pożarniczej
(Central School of Fire Fighting Service)
ul. J. Słowackiego
00-967 Warszawa

Faculties: Tactical-Command, Fire Prevention.
Programs offered: *tytuł inżyniera pożarnictwa* (3½ years), *magister inżyniera pożarnictwa* (five years).
Authorization to operate: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu
(Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan)
ul. Wieniawskiego 1
61-712 Poznań

Founded: 1919; severely damaged 1939-45; reopened and reorganized in 1945.
Faculties: Biology, Philology, History (including Archeology), Mathmatics and Physics (including Astronomy), Social Sciences (including Philosophy, Education and Political Science), Law and Administration, Chemistry.
Institute: History.
Programs offered: *magister, doktor, doktor habilitowany*..

Uniwersytet Gdański
(University of Gdansk)
ul. Bażyńskiego 1A
80-952 Gdańsk

Founded: 1970.
Faculties: Humanities, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Biology and Earth Sciences, Law and Administration, Production Economics, Transportation Economics.
Institutes: Education; Chemistry; History.
Programs offered: *magister, doktor, doktor habilitowany*.

Uniwersytet Jagielloński
(Jagiellonian University)
ul. Gołębia 24
31-007 Kraków

Founded: 1364, reorganized 1400; reorganized nineteenth century; closed 1932, underground operation 1942-45.
Faculties: Biology and Earth Sciences, Chemistry, Philosophy and History, Philology, Mathematics and Physics, Law and Administration.
Institutes: Polish Philology; Political Science.
Programs offered: *magister, doktor, doktor habilitowany*.

Uniwersytet Łódzki
(University of Lodz)
ul. Narutowicza 65
90-131 Łódź

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Founded: 1945.
Faculties: Biology and Earth Sciences; Philosophy and History; Economics and Sociology; Philology; Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry; Law and Administration.
Programs offered: *magister, doktor, doktor habilitowany*.

Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Sklodowskiej
(Marie Curie-Sklodowska University)
Pl. Marii Curie-Sklodowskiej 5
20-031 Lublin

Founded: 1944. Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy and Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Agriculture detached to form separate institutes in 1950 and 1955, respectively.
Faculties: Law and Administration; Humanities; Education and Psychology; Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry; Biology and Earth Sciences; Economics.
Institutes: Philosophy and Sociology; Political Science.
Branch university: Rzeszow.
Programs offered: *magister, doktor, doktor habilitowany*.

Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika w Toruniu
(Nicholas Copernicus University in Torun)
ul. Gagarina 1
87-1100 Toruń

Founded: 1945.
Faculties: Fine Arts; Humanities (including Education and Archeology); Economics; Law and Administration; Biology and Earth Sciences; Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.
Programs offered: *magister, doktor, doktor habilitowany*; *podyplomowe studia* in museology and conservation of paintings and polychromed sculptures.

Uniwersytet Śląski w Katowicach
(Silesian University in Katowice)
ul. Bankowa 12
40007 Katowice

Founded: 1968; formerly a branch of Jagiellonian University and Teacher Training College, Katowice
Faculties: Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry; Law and Administration; Technology; Philology; Social Sciences; Education and Psychology; Biology and Environmental Studies; Earth Sciences; Radio and Television; Artistic Educational Services.
Branch university: Cieszyn
Programs offered: *magister, doktor, doktor habilitowany*.

Uniwersytet Szczecinski w Szczecinie
(University of Szczecin in Szczecin)
ul. Korsarzy 1
71-540 Szczecin

Founded: 1968, as branch of Adam Mickiewicz University; gained independent university status in 1985.
Faculties: Humanities; Economics; Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry; Biology and Oceanography; Transportation and Economics.
Institutes: Law and Administration; Physical Education; Foreign Languages.
Programs offered: *magister, doktor, doktor habilitowany*.

Uniwersytet Warszawski
(University of Warsaw)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 26/28
00-325 Warszawa

Founded: 1808; reorganized 1945.
Faculties: Biology; Chemistry; Philology (Foreign Languages); Russian Philology and Applied Linguistics; Polish Philology; Journalism and Political Sciences; Physics; Geology; History; Mathematics, Computer Science and Mechanics; Philosophy and Sociology; Law and Administration; Economics; Education; Psychology, Geography and Regional Studies; Management.
Institutes: Philosophy; History of Law; Law Administration; Civil Law; Criminal Law; Eastern Studies; Sociology.
Branch university: Białystok.
Programs offered: *magister, doktor, doktor habilitowany*.

Uniwersytet Wrocławski
(University of Wroclaw)
Plac Uniwersytecki 1
50-137 Wrocław 3

Founded: 1805; gained university status in 1811 in union with University of Frankfurt-an-der-Oder; German university closed, 1945; reorganized as Polish university known as Boleslaw Bierut University of Wroclaw, 1945; acquired present name in 1989.
Faculties: Philology; Philosophy and History (including Education); Law and Administration; Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry; Natural Sciences; Social Sciences.

Institutes: Political Science; History
Programs offered: *magister, doktor, doktor habilitowany*.

Wojskowa Akademia Medyczna
(Military Academy of Medicine)
pl. 9 Maja 1
90-647 Łódź

Faculties: Medicine
Programs offered: *lekarz, doktor nauk medycznych, doktor nauk wojskowych* in the specialty of organization of military health service.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of National Defense

Wojskowa Akademia Polityczna
(Military Political Academy)
ul. S. Banacha 2
00-913 Warszawa

Faculties: Economic Sciences, Pedagogical Sciences, and Political Sciences.
Programs offered: *magister, podyplomowe studia, doktor nauk humanistycznych, doktor nauk wojskowych*, and *doktor nauk ekonomicznych*.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of National Defense.

Wojskowa Akademia Techniczna
(Military Technical Academy)
00-908 Warszawa-Bemowo

Faculties: Technical Chemistry and Physics, Cybernetics, Electrical Mechanics, Electronics, Construction and Geodesic Engineering, Mechanical Engineering.
Programs offered: *magister*, full- and part-time,*podyplomowe studia, doktor nauk fizycznych, doktor nauk chemicznych, doktor nauk technicznych, doktor nauk wojskowych*, with research relating to the needs of national defense.
Authorization to operate: Ministry of National Defense.

Wyższa Oficerska Szkoła Lotnicza
(Higher Aviation School for Officers)
08-521 Deblin

Programs offered: *dyplom inżyniera* and *dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych* (three years).
Authorization to operate: Ministry of National Defense.

Wyższa Oficerska Szkoła Radiotechniczna
(Higher Radiotechnology School for Officers)
58-503 Jelenia Góra

Programs offered: *dyplom inżyniera* and *dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych* (3 years).
Authorization to operate: Ministry of National Defense.

Wyższa Oficerska Szkoła Samochodowa
(Higher Motor Vehicle School for Officers)
64-920 Pila

Programs offered: *dyplom inżyniera* and *dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych* (3 years).
Authorization to operate: Ministry of National Defense.

Wyższa Szkoła Inżynierska - Koszalin
(Higher School of Engineering)
ul. Racławicka 15/17
75-620 Koszalin

Founded: 1968.
Faculties: Construction and Sanitary Engineering, Mechanical Engineering.
Institute: Social Sciences.
Programs offered: *inżynier, magister inżynier, doktor*.

Wyższa Szkoła Inżynierska - Opole
(Higher School of Engineering)
ul. Zrzeszenia Studentów Polskich 5
45-233 Opole

Founded: 1966.
Faculties: Construction Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering.
Institutes: Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.
Programs offered: *magister inżynier, doktor*.

Wyższa Szkoła Inżynierska - Radom
(Higher School of Engineering)
ul. Malczewskiego 29
26-600 Radom

Founded: 1978
Faculties: Mechanical Engineering, Transportation Engineering, Economics.
Programs offered: *magister inżynier, doktor*.

Wyższa Szkoła Inżynierska - Zielona Góra
(Higher School of Engineering)
ul. Podgorna 50
65-246 Zielona Góra

Founded: 1965
Faculties: Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering and Sanitary Engineering, Environmental Engineering, Mathematics and Physics, Social and Economic Sciences.
Programs offered: *magister inżynier, doktor.*

Wyższa Szkoła Morska - Gdynia
(Higher School of Marine Engineering)
ul. Czerwonych Kosynicrow 83
81-962 Gdynia

Founded: 1920 as marine engineering school; acquired present status in 1969.
Faculties: Navigation, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering (including Computer Sciences and Radio Communication), Maritime Administration.
Programs offered: *inżynier.*

Wyższa Szkoła Morska - Szczecin
(Higher School of Marine Engineering)
ul. Waly Chrobrego 1
70-500 Szczecin

Founded: 1947 as marine engineering school; acquired present status in 1969.
Faculties: Mechanical Engineering, Navigation (including Deep Sea Fishing).
Programs offered: *inżynier.*

Wyższa Szkoła Nauk Społecznych przy KC PZPR
(Higher School of Social Sciences of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party [Polish Communist Party])
ul. Bagatela 2
00-585 Warszawa

Founded: 1957; reorganized 1971; closed 1989.
Faculty: Social Sciences.
Programs offered: *magister, podyplomowe studia, doktor nauk humanistycznych, doktor nauk ekonomicznych, doktor nauk politycznych, doktor habilitowany.*
Authorization to operate: Private institution. Recognized by the Ministry of National Education.

Wyższa Szkoła Oficerska Służb Kwatermistrzowskich
(Officers Higher School for Quartermaster Service)
ul. K. Świerczewskiego 34
60-811 Poznań

Programs offered: *dyplom inżyniera* and *dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych* (3 years).
Authorization to operate: Ministry of National Defense.

Wyższa Szkoła Oficerska Wojsk Chemicznych
(Officers Higher School of Military Chemistry)
30-901 Kraków

Programs offered: *dyplom inżyniera* & *dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych* (3 years).
Authorization to operate: Ministry of National Defense.

Wyższa Szkoła Oficerska Wojsk Inżynieryjnych
(Higher Military Engineering School for Officers)
50-961 Wrocław

Programs offered: *dyplom inżyniera* and *dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych* (3 years).
Authorization to operate: Ministry of National Defense.

Wyższa Szkoła Oficerska Wojsk Łączności
(Higher Military Communication School for Officers)
05-131 Zegrze k. Warszawy

Programs offered: *dyplom inżyniera* and *dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych* (3 years).
Authorization to operate: Ministry of National Defense.

Wyższa Szkoła Oficerska Wojsk Obrony Przeciwlotniczej
(Higher Military Anti-Aircraft Defense School for Officers)
75-903 Koszalin

Programs offered: *dyplom inżyniera* and *dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych* (3 years).
Authorization to operate: Ministry of National Defense.

Wyższa Szkoła Oficerska Wojsk Pancernych
(Higher Military Tank School for Officers)
60-630 Poznań

Programs offered: *dyplom inżyniera* and *dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych* (3 years).
Authorization to operate: Ministry of National Defense.

Wyższa Szkoła Oficerska Wojsk Rakietowych i Artylerii
(Higher Military Rocket and Artillery School for Officers)
87-100 Toruń

Programs offered: *dyplom inżyniera* and *dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych* (3 years).
Authorization to operate: Ministry of National Defense.

Wyższa Szkoła Oficerska Wojsk Zmechanizowanych
(Higher Military Mechanization School for Officers)
51-150 Wrocław

Programs offered: *dyplom inżyniera* and *dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych* (3 years).
Authorization to operate: Ministry of National Defense.

Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna w Bydgoszczy
(Higher Pedagogical School in Bydgoszcz)
ul. Chodkiewidza 30
85-064 Bydgoszcz

Founded: 1970s.
Programs offered: *dyplom ukończenia wyższych studiów zawodowych* (3 years), *magister, doktor, podyplomowe studia.*

Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna w Częstochowie
(Higher Pedagogical School in Czestochowa)
Al. Zawadzkiego 13/15
42-201 Częstochowa

Founded: 1970s.
Programs offered: *dyplom ukończenia wyższych studiów zawodowych* (3 years), *magister, podyplomowe studia.*

Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna w Kielcach
(Higher Pedagogical School in Kielce)
ul. Wesoła 56
25-363 Kielce

Founded: 1970s.
Programs offered: *dyplom ukończenia wyższych studiów zawodowych* (3 years), *magister, podyplomowe studia.*

Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna im. Komisji Edukacji Narodowej w Krakowie
(Higher Pedagogical School named for the National Education Commission in Krakow)
ul. Podchorążych 2
30-084 Kraków

Founded: 1970s.
Programs offered: *dyplom ukończenia wyższych studiów zawodowych* (3 years), *magister, doktor, doktor habilitowany; podyplomowe studia.*

Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna w Olsztynie
(Higher Pedagogical School in Olsztyn)
ul. Żołnierska 14
10-561 Olsztyn

Founded: 1970s.
Programs offered: *dyplom ukończenia wyższych studiów zawodowych* (3 years), *magister, podyplomowe studia.*

Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna im. Powstańców Śląskich w Opolu
(Higher Pedagogical School named for the Silesian Insurrectionists in Opole)
ul. Oleska 48
45-961 Opole

Founded: 1970s.
Programs offered: *dyplom ukończenia wyższych studiów zawodowych* (3 years), *magister, doktor, doktor habilitowany, podyplomowe studia.*

Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna w Rzeszowie
(Higher Pedagogical School in Rzeszów)
ul. Turkiewicza 24
35-959 Rzeszów

Founded: 1970s.
Programs offered: *dyplom ukończenia wyższych studiów zawodowych* (3 years), *magister*, *podyplomowe studia*.

Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna w Słupsku
(Higher Pedagogical School in Slupsk)
ul. Arciszewskiego 22a
76-200 Słupsk

Founded: 1970s.
Programs offered: *dyplom ukończenia wyższych studiów zawodowych* (3 years), *magister*, *podyplomowe studia*.

Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna w Zielonej Górze
(Higher Pedagogical School in Zielona Góra)
Al. Wojska Polskiego 69
65-077 Zielona Góra

Founded: 1970s.
Programs offered: *dyplom ukończenia wyższych studiów zawodowych* (3 years), *magister*, *podyplomowe studia*.

Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiki Specjalnej w Warszawie
(Higher School of Special Pedagogy in Warsaw)
ul. Szczęśliwicka 40
02-353 Warszawa

Founded: 1970s.
Programs offered: *dyplom ukończenia wyższych studiów zawodowych* (3 years), *magister*, *podyplomowe studia*.

Wyższa Szkoła Rolniczo-Pedagogiczna w Siedlcach
(Higher Agricultural Pedagogical School in Siedlce)
ul. 3 Maja 54
08-110 Siedlce

Founded: 1977.
Faculties: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Chemistry, Teacher Training
Programs offered: *dyplom ukończenia wyższych studiów zawodowych* (3 years), *magister*, *doktor*, *podyplomowe studia*.

APPENDIX C

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGES

The following listings cover Foreign Language Teacher Training Colleges (Nauczycielskie Kolegia Języków Obczcych [NKJO]) as of January, 1991. These schools were founded in 1990 to provide for a rapid development of teaching resources in western European languages. Some are attached to universities and higher schools, and some are locally sponsored.

Listed alphabetically according to location

Sponsored by universities and higher schools:

Key:
Location: Sponsoring Institution
Street Address
Programs Offered

Białystok: Filia Uniwerytetu Warszawskiego
ul. Liniarskiego 3
Programs in: English

Gdańsk: Uniwersytet Gdański
Al. Gen. Hallera 14
Programs in: English, French, German

Kielce: Wydział Zamiejscowy WSP (Distance Faculty of the WSP)
w Piotrkowie Trybunalskim
ul. Słowackiego 114/118
Programs in: English

Kielce: Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna
ul. Żeromskiego 5
Programs in: English, German

Koszalin: Wyższa Szkoła Inżynierska
ul. Partyzantów 17
Programs in: English

Kraków: Uniwersytet Jagielloński
Plac na Groblach 9
Programs in: English

Kraków: Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna
ul. Podchorążych 2
Programs in: English, French

Łódź: Uniwersytet Łódzki
ul. Piotrkowska 120
Programs in: English, French

Lublin: Uniwersytet M. Curie-Skłodowskiej
ul. Głowackiego 2
Programs in: English, French

Olsztyn: Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna
Al. Piłsudskiego 12
Programs in: English

Poznań: Uniwersytet im. A. Mickiewicza
English: Al. Niepodległości 34
French: ul. Głogowska 90
Programs in: English, French

Słupsk: Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna
ul. Leśna 7
Programs in: English

Szczecin: Uniwersytet Szczeciński
Plac Żołnierza 16
Programs in: English, French, German

Warszawa: Uniwersytet Warszawski
English: ul. Nowy Świat 4
French: ul. Toruńska 23
German: ul. Grochowska 346
Programs in: English, French, German

Zielona Góra: Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna
Al. Niepodległości 10
Programs in: English

Supervised by local education authorities:

Bydgoszcz: ul. Gałczyńskiego 23
Programs in: English, French, German

Chełm: ul. Kasprzaka 4
Programs in: English, French, German

Cieszyn: ul. Moniuszki 4
Programs in: English, French, German

Dąbrowa Górnicza: ul. ks. Augustynika 17
Programs in: German

Elblag: ul. Blacharska 10
Programs in: English, German

Gliwice: ul. Królowej Bony 13
Programs in: French

Gorzów Wlkp.: ul. Kosynierów Gdyńskich
Programs in: German

Jelenia Góra: ul. Wolności 38
Programs in: English, French, German

Kalisz: ul. Zubrzyckiego 28/30
Programs in: English

Katowice: ul. Tyszki 17
Programs in: English

Konin: ul. ks. J. Popiełuszki 60
Programs in: French

Krosno: ul. Rynek 8
Programs in: English

Legnica: Zamek Piastowski
Programs in: English, French, German

Leszno: ul. Kościuszki 5
Programs in: English

Łowicz: ul. Stanisławskiego 31
Programs in: English, French

Nowy Sącz: ul. Grodzka 34
Programs in: English

Opole: ul. Świerczewskiego 9
Programs in: English, French, German

Płock: ul. Łukasiewicza 11
Programs in: English, German

Przemysł: ul. Kościuszki 2
Programs in: English, German

Puławy: Al. Wojska Polskiego 4
Programs in: English

Racibórz: ul. Słowackiego 55/57
Programs in: English

Radom: ul. 25 czerwca 60
Programs in: English

Rzeszów: ul. Powstańców Warszawy
Programs in: English

Sandomierz: ul. Mariacka 1
Programs in: English

Sieradz: ul. Tuwima 2
Programs in: English

Sosnowiec: ul. Krzywa 2
Programs in: French

Suwałki: ul. Noniewicza 11
Programs in: English

Tarnów: ul. 1 Maja 21a
Programs in: English, French

Toruń: ul. Sienkiewicza 38
Programs in: English, French, German

Tychy: ul. Elfów 82
Programs in: English

Wałbrzych: ul. Kombatanów 20
Programs in: English, French, German

Wrocław: ul. Skarbowców 8a
Programs in: English, French

Zakopane: ul. Partyzantów 1
Programs in: English

Zamość: ul. H. Sawickiej 102
Programs in: English, French

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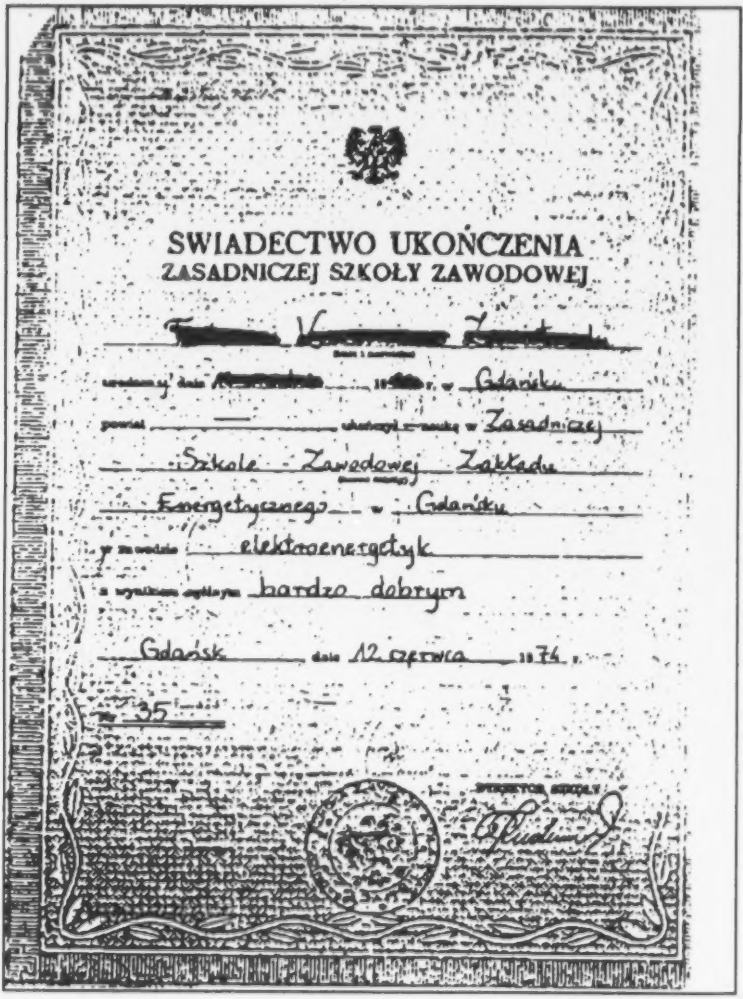
APPENDIX D

SAMPLE DOCUMENTS

4.1 Certificate of Completion of Basic Vocational School
4.2 Maturity Certificate of Technical Secondary School
4.3 Certificate of Completion of Technical Secondary School
4.4 Maturity Certificate from Vocational Secondary School
4.5 Maturity Certificate from General Secondary School
4.6 Record of Maturity Examination
4.7 Maturity Certificate from Vocational Secondary School for Workers
4.8 Maturity Certificate from Secondary School of Nursing
4.9 Maturity Certificate from Secondary School of Visual Arts
4.10 Certificate of Completion of Post-Lyceum Occupational School
5.1 Study Book (*Indeks*)
5.2 Study Book Notation of Completion of Diploma Project and Final Examination for Diploma of Higher Occupational Studies
5.3 Diploma of Title of *Magister*
5.4 Diploma of Title of *Magister Inżynier*
5.5 Diploma of Title of *Inżynier*
5.6 Diploma of Completion of Higher Occupational Studies (Part-Time)
5.7 Certificate of Completion of Post-Diploma Studies
6.1 Diploma of Completion of Music School of the Second Level
6.2 Diploma of Title of *Magister Sztuki* in Theater Arts (Television Production)
6.3 Diploma of Title of *Magister Prawo* (Law)
6.4 Diploma of Title of Physician
6.5 Diploma of Title of Diplomate Nurse
6.6 Diploma of Title of *Magister* in Motor Rehabilitation
6.7 Diploma of Title of Veterinary Physician
6.8 Diploma of Technician (Military)
6.9 Diploma of Title of *Magister Inżynier* from a Military Technical Academy
6.10 Diploma of Title of *Magister* of Theology (Papal Theological Faculty)
6.11 Diploma of Completion of Higher Pedagogical School
7.1 Diploma of Degree of *Doktor Habilitowany*



SWIADECTWO UKOŃCZENIA
ZASADNICZEJ SZKOŁY ZAWODOWEJ

[redacted] Gdańsku

Zasadniczej

Szkole Zawodowej Zakładu

Energetycznego w Gdańsku

elektroenergetyk

bardzo dobrym

Gdańsk dnia 12 czerwca 1974 r.

Nr 35

131

Document 4.1a Certificate of Completion of Basic Vocational School

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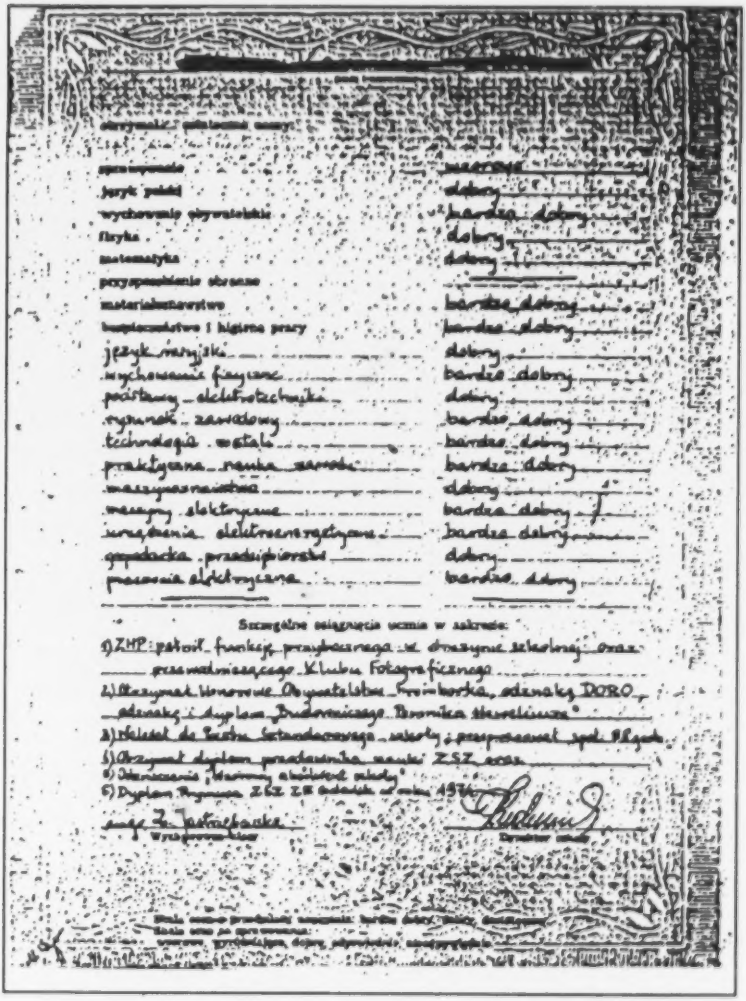

zachowanie	wzorowe
język polski	dobry
wychowanie obywatelskie	bardzo dobry
fizyka	dobry
matematyka	dobry
przysposobienie obronne	
materiałoznawstwo	bardzo dobry
bezpieczeństwo i higiena pracy	bardzo dobry
język angielski	dobry
wychowanie fizyczne	bardzo dobry
podstawy elektrotechniki	dobry
rysunek zawodowy	bardzo dobry
technologia metali	bardzo dobry
praktyczna nauka zawodu	bardzo dobry
maszynoznawstwo	dobry
maszyny elektryczne	bardzo dobry
urządzenia elektroenergetyczne	bardzo dobry
gospodarka przedsiębiorstw	dobry
pracownia elektryczna	bardzo dobry

Szczególne osiągnięcia ucznia w zakresie:

1) ZHP: pełnił funkcję przybocznego w drużynie szkolnej oraz przewodniczącego Klubu Fotograficznego
2) Otrzymał wzorowe Opinie z lat: [illegible] odznaki DOROBEK i dyplom Środowiskowego Konkursu Literackiego
3) Skierowany do Technikum Zaocznego - wyraził przystąpienie egz. klasyf.
4) Otrzymał dyplom przodownika nauki ZSZ
5) Ukończenie [illegible] szkoły
6) Dyplom Wyróżnia ZSZ za udział w roku 1976

[illegible]
Wychowawca klasy

[illegible]
Dyrektor szkoły

Document 4.1b Page 2

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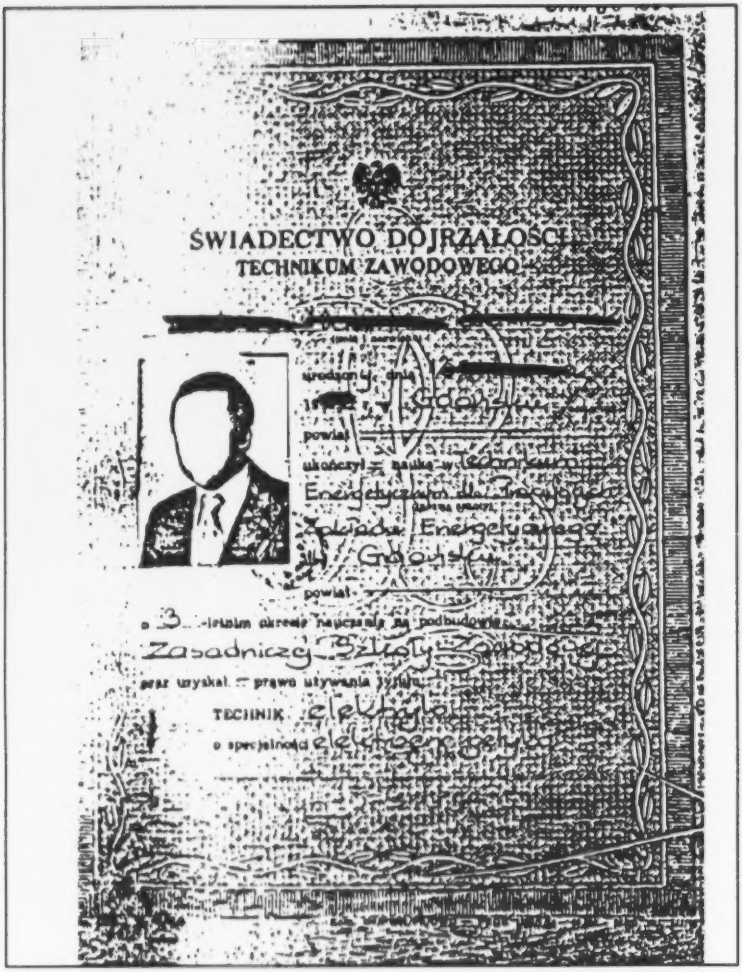

Document 4.2a Maturity Certificate from Technical Secondary School

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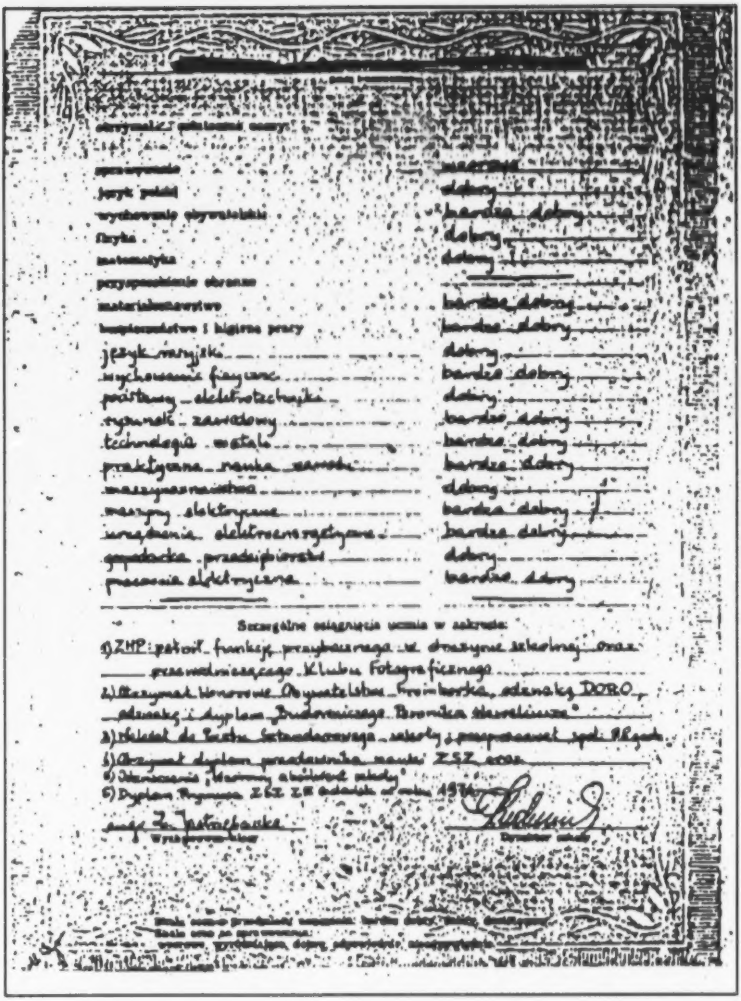

Document 4.2b Page 2

AVAILABLE

ŚWIADECTWO UKOŃCZENIA
TECHNIKUM ZAWODOWEGO

(imię i nazwisko)

urodzon y dnia ...

19 ... r. w Gorzowie Wlkp.

woj. ...

ukończył ... naukę w Technikum Mech.-Elektr. Zaocznym Centrum Kształcenia (nazwa szkoły) Ustawicznego Rzemieślników i Elektryków

w ... Gdańsku

woj. ...

o 3 -letnim okresie nauczania na podbudowie zasadniczej szkoły zawodowej

oraz uzyskał ... prawo używania tytułu:

TECHNIK mechanik

o specjalności naprawa i eksploatacja pojazdów samochodowych

Świadectwo niniejsze jest dokumentem stwierdzającym posiadanie średniego wykształcenia i średnich kwalifikacji zawodowych w myśl § 3 zarządzenia Ministra Oświaty i Szkolnictwa Wyższego z dnia 8 listopada 1979 r. w sprawie świadectw ukończenia szkoły średniej i świadectw dojrzałości (Dz. Urz. Min. Ośw. i Szk. Wyż. z 1970 r. nr 11-11, poz. 77, z 1971 r. nr 13-1, poz. 3, z 1973 r. nr 11-7, poz. 18, Dz. Urz. Min. Ośw. i Wych. z 1973 r. nr 1, poz. 1, nr 9, poz. 84, nr 18, poz. 131 i z 1979 r. nr 1, poz. 373, z 1979 r. nr 1, poz. 4).

Gdańsk 26 kwietnia 19 99 r.

Nr 3/VIS/19

DYREKTOR SZKOŁY

Min. Ośw. i W. 11/000/1

133

Document 4.3a Certificate of Completion of Technical Secondary School

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OCENY KOŃCOWE Z PRZEDMIOTÓW OBJĘTYCH PLANEM NAUCZANIA

sprawowanie	
język polski	dostateczny
język rosyjski	dostateczny
język	
historia	dostateczny
propedeutyka nauki o społeczeństwie	dobry
geografia gospodarcza	
matematyka	dostateczny
fizyka	dostateczny
chemia	dostateczny
wychowanie fizyczne	
przysposobienie obronne	
praca dyplomowa z przygotowania zawodowego	dobry
mechanika techniczna	dostateczny
części maszyn	dostateczny
maszynoznawstwo	dobry
elektrotechnika	dostateczny
materiały konstrukcyjne	dostateczny
technologia maszyn	dostateczny
termodynamika techniczna	dobry
silniki spalinowe	dobry
budowa pojazdów i nadwozi	dobry
technologia naprawy i obsługi pojazdów	dobry
ekonomika przedsięb. transportowych	dostateczny
pracownia samochodowa	dostateczny

Przedmioty nadobowiązkowe:

DYREKTOR SZKOŁY

mgr inż. [illegible]

Skala ocen: a) z przedmiotów nauczania: bardzo dobry, dobry, dostateczny
b) ze sprawowania: wzorowe, wyróżniające, dobre, odpowiednie, niedopuszczające

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UNIWERSYTET WARSZAWSKI
FILIA w BIAŁYMSTOKU

ŚWIADECTWO DOJRZAŁOŚCI
LICEUM ZAWODOWEGO

urodzon[a] dnia [redacted]
19[redacted] r. w Białymstoku
woj.
ukończył[a] naukę w Liceum Zawodowym
Handlowym
w Białymstoku
woj.
w zawodzie sprzedawca-magazynier

o czteroletnim okresie nauczania na podbudowie szkoły podstawowej.

Document 4.4a Maturity Certificate from Vocational Secondary School

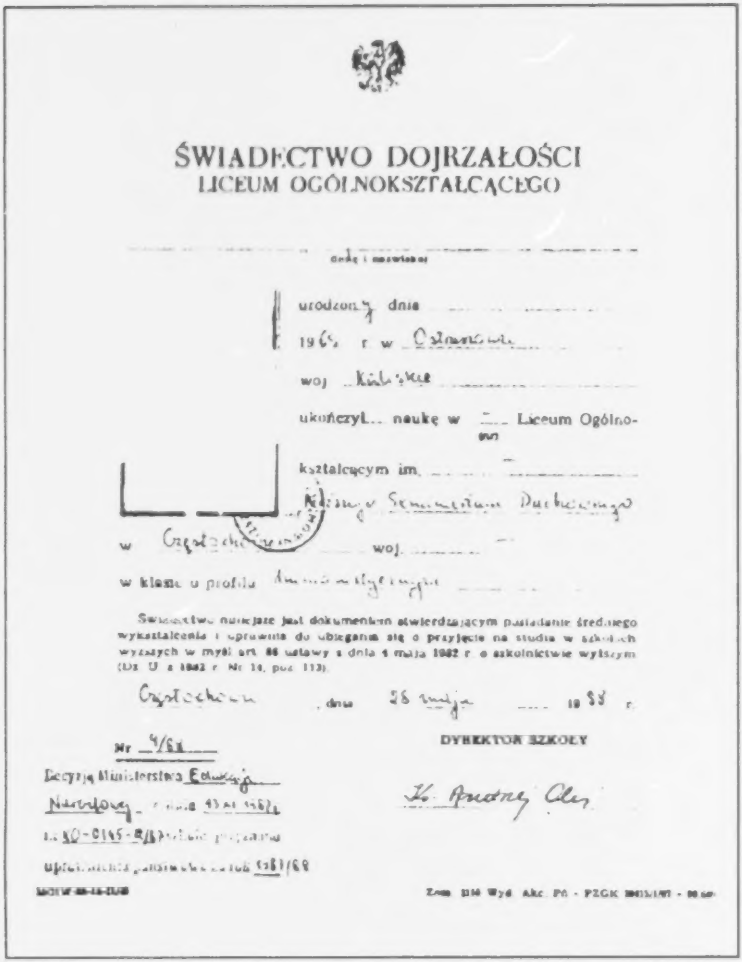
OCENY KOŃCOWE Z PRZEDMIOTÓW OBJĘTYCH
PLANEM NAUCZANIA

sprawowanie	wyróżniające
język polski	dostateczny
język rosyjski	dostateczny
język niemiecki	dostateczny
historia	dobry
propedeutyka nauki o społeczeństwie	dobry
geografia gospodarcza	dobry
matematyka	dostateczny
fizyka	dostateczny
chemia	dostateczny
wychowanie fizyczne	dobry
przysposobienie obronne	dobry
ekon. gospodarcza	dostateczny
ekon. handl. magaz.	dostateczny
towaroznawstwo	dobry
org. i technika handlu	dostateczny
reklama	dobry
zajęcia praktyczne	bardzo dobry
praktyka zawodowa	bardzo dobry
bezp. i higiena pracy	dobry

Przedmioty nadobowiązkowe

DYREKTOR SZKOŁY

Skala ocen: a) z przedmiotów nauczania: bardzo dobry, dobry, dostateczny
b) ze sprawowania: wzorowe, wyróżniające, dobre, nieodpowiednie



ŚWIADECTWO DOJRZAŁOŚCI
LICEUM OGÓLNOKSZTAŁCĄCEGO

imię i nazwisko

urodzony dnia ...
19[illegible] r. w Ostrowcu
woj. Kieleckie
ukończył... naukę w ... Liceum Ogólnokształcącym im. ...
Księdza Seminarium Duchownego
w Częstochowie woj. ...
w klasie o profilu humanistyczno-językowym

Świadectwo niniejsze jest dokumentem stwierdzającym posiadanie średniego wykształcenia i uprawnia do ubiegania się o przyjęcie na studia w szkołach wyższych w myśl art. 66 ustawy z dnia 4 maja 1982 r. o szkolnictwie wyższym (Dz. U. z 1982 r. Nr 10, poz. 113).

Częstochowa dnia 26 maja 1988 r.

DYREKTOR SZKOŁY

Ks. Andrzej Ales

Nr 4/88

Decyzją Ministerstwa Edukacji Narodowej z dnia 13.01.1982 r. nr [illegible] uprawnia do [illegible]

Upoważnienie [illegible] z dnia 5.8.1988 r.

Zam. 814 Wyd. Akc. PO - PZGK [illegible]

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Document 4.5a Maturity Certificate from General Secondary School

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W wyniku końcowej klasyfikacji otrzymał — następujące oceny:

zachowanie	wzorowe
język polski	dobry
język rosyjski	dostateczny
język francuski	dostateczny
język [illegible]	bardzo dobry
język	
historia	dobry
propedeutyka nauki o społeczeństwie	dobry
biologia	
biologia z higieną	bardzo dobry
higiena	
geografia	dobry
matematyka	dostateczny
fizyka	
fizyka z astronomią	bardzo dobry
astronomia	
chemia	dobry
wychowanie techniczne	
wychowanie plastyczne	
wychowanie muzyczne	bardzo dobry
wychowanie fizyczne	dobry
przysposobienie obronne	
zajęcia fakultatywne	
religioznawstwo	

Przedmioty nadobowiązkowe:

religia	bardzo dobry

Skala ocen: a) z przedmiotów nauczania: bardzo dobry, dobry, dostateczny,
b) z zachowania: wzorowe, wyróżniające, poprawne, nieodpowiednie, naganne.

Document 4.5b Page 2

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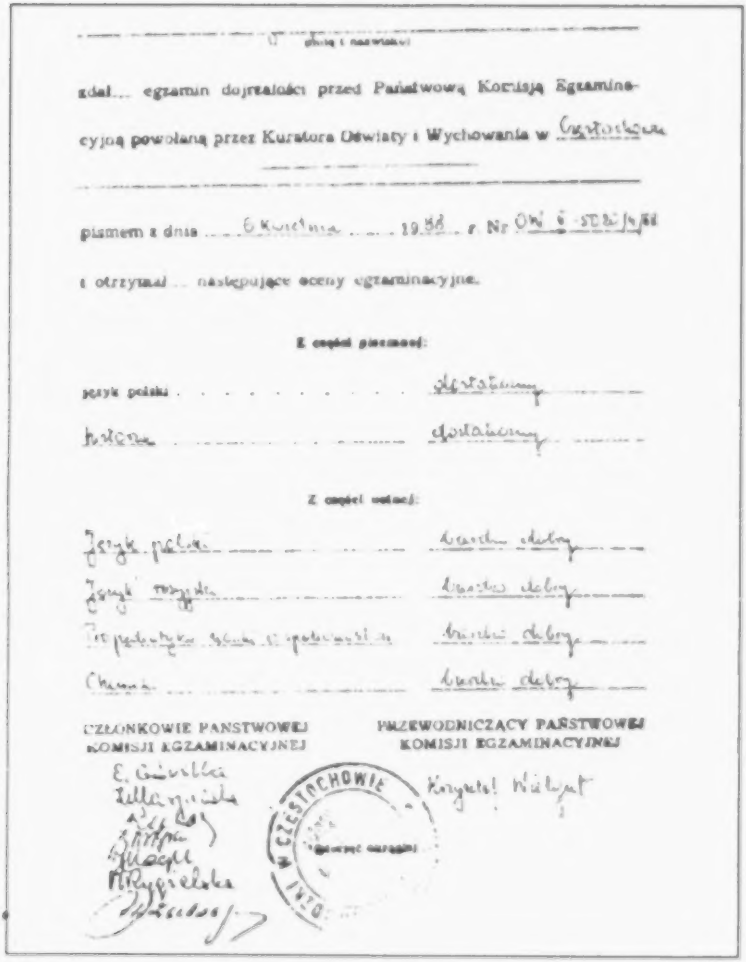

zdał... egzamin dojrzałości przed Państwową Komisją Egzaminacyjną powołaną przez Kuratora Oświaty i Wychowania w Częstochowie

pismem z dnia 6 kwietnia 1988 r. Nr OW I - 5120/3/88

i otrzymał... następujące oceny egzaminacyjne:

Z części pisemnej:

język polski ..... dostateczny

historia ..... dostateczny

Z części ustnej:

Język polski ..... dzwon dobry

Język rosyjski ..... dzwon dobry

Podstawy nauki o społeczeństwie ..... dzwon dobry

Chemia ..... dzwon dobry

CZŁONKOWIE PAŃSTWOWEJ KOMISJI EGZAMINACYJNEJ

E. Gawlik
Zdzisław Sala
Zofia Pilch
Wiesław
Małgorzata

PRZEWODNICZĄCY PAŃSTWOWEJ KOMISJI EGZAMINACYJNEJ

Krystyna Wiśniewska

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Document 4.5c Maturity Certificate from General Secondary School, Page 3

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INFORMACJE UZUPEŁNIAJĄCE:

Szczególne osiągnięcia ucznia

(miejsca uzyskane w olimpiadach przedmiotowych, w konkursach młodych mistrzów techniki, w mistrzostwach sportowych, pełnione funkcje społeczne w szkole, uzyskane odznaczenia i wyróżnienia itp.).

WYCHOWAWCA KLASY

Krzysztof Wilczyt

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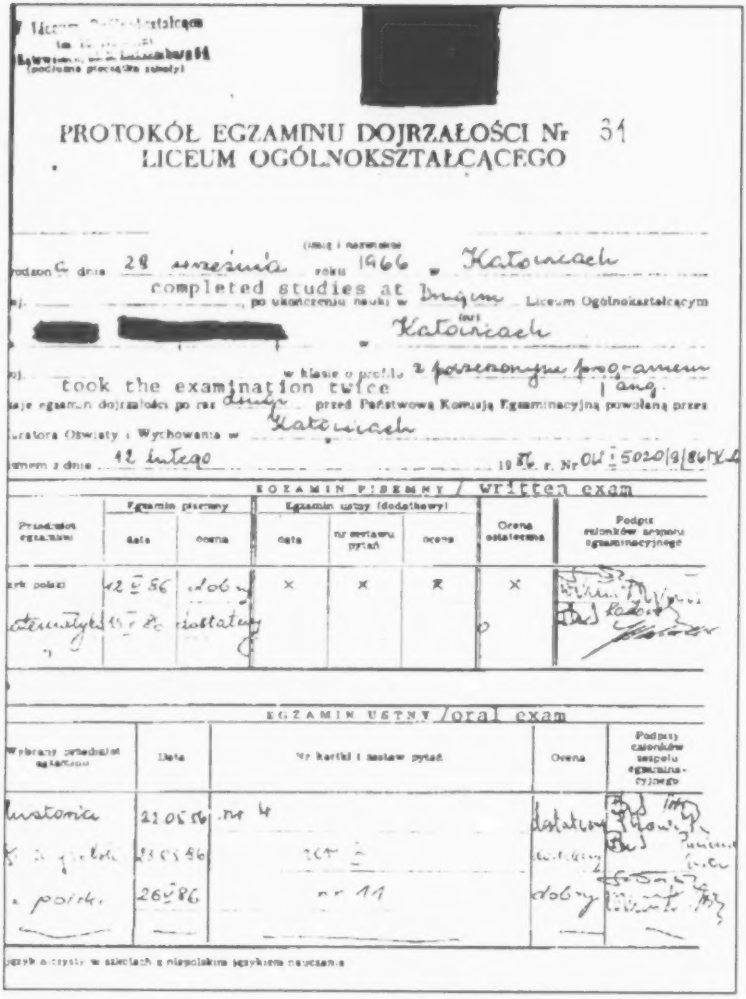

PROTOKÓŁ EGZAMINU DOJRZAŁOŚCI Nr 31
LICEUM OGÓLNOKSZTAŁCĄCEGO

(imię i nazwisko)
rodzon[illegible] dnia 28 września roku 1966 w Katowicach
completed studies at Liceum Ogólnokształcącym
po ukończeniu nauki w
w
took the examination twice
w klasie o profilu z poszerzonym programem
1 ang.
daje egzamin dojrzałości po raz drugi przed Państwową Komisją Egzaminacyjną powołaną przez
Kuratora Oświaty i Wychowania w Katowicach
wanym z dnia 12 lutego 1986 r. Nr OK-5020/9/86/KL

EGZAMIN PISEMNY / written exam

Przedmiot egzaminu	Egzamin pisemny: data	Egzamin pisemny: ocena	Egzamin ustny (dodatkowy): data	Egzamin ustny (dodatkowy): nr zestawu pytań	Egzamin ustny (dodatkowy): ocena	Ocena ostateczna	Podpis członków zespołu egzaminacyjnego
[illegible] polski	12.5.86	dobry	x	x	x	x	
[illegible]	13.5.86	dostateczny					

EGZAMIN USTNY / oral exam

Wybrany przedmiot egzaminu	Data	Nr kartki i zestaw pytań	Ocena	Podpisy członków zespołu egzaminacyjnego
historia	21.05.86	nr 4	dostateczny	
[illegible]	23.05.86	zest 2	dostateczny	
[illegible]	26.5.86	nr 11	dobry	

Język ojczysty w szkołach z niepolskim językiem nauczania

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Document 4.6a Record of Maturity Examination

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...WAŁA PAŃSTWOWEJ KOMISJI EGZAMINACYJNEJ

... zdał ... egzamin dojrzałości w profilu ...

Warsaw dnia 30 maja 19[illegible] r.

CZŁONKOWIE PAŃSTWOWEJ KOMISJI EGZAMINACYJNEJ

PRZEWODNICZĄCY PAŃSTWOWEJ KOMISJI EGZAMINACYJ

Oceny końcowe z przedmiotów objętych planem nauczania

zachowanie conduct	dopuszcz.	astronomia	
język polski polish	dostateczny	chemia chemistry	dostateczny
język rosyjski russian	dostateczny	wychowanie techniczne tech. educ.	dobry
język ... english	dostateczny	wychowanie plastyczne art educ.	dobry
język		wychowanie muzyczne music educ.	dobry
		wychowanie fizyczne physical ed.	dobry
historia history	dostateczny	przysposobienie obronne defens. train.	dobry
propedeutyka nauk społeczno-ekonomicznych elect.	dostateczny	zajęcia praktyczne grupa matem. elec.	dobry
community stu.	dostateczny	przysposobienie do życia w rodzinie math.	
biologia biology	dostateczny		
zajęcia z higieny bio. and hygiene			
higiena hygiene			
geografia geography	dostateczny		
matematyka math	dostateczny		
fizyka physics	dostateczny		
fizyka z astronomią ph &	astronomy		

* przedmioty nadobowiązkowe

Szczególne osiągnięcia ucznia:

DYREKTOR SZKOŁY

Document 4.6b Page 2

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ŚWIADECTWO DOJRZAŁOŚCI
ŚREDNIEGO STUDIUM ZAWODOWEGO DLA PRACUJĄCYCH

urodzon[a] dnia [illegible] 1954 r.

we Wrocławiu

ukończył[a] naukę w Średnim Studium Zawodowym w Zespole Szkół Ekonomicznych nr 1 Szczecinie

w kierunku ekonomiczno - handlowym

o trzyletnim okresie [illegible] na podbudowie programowej szkoły podstawowej

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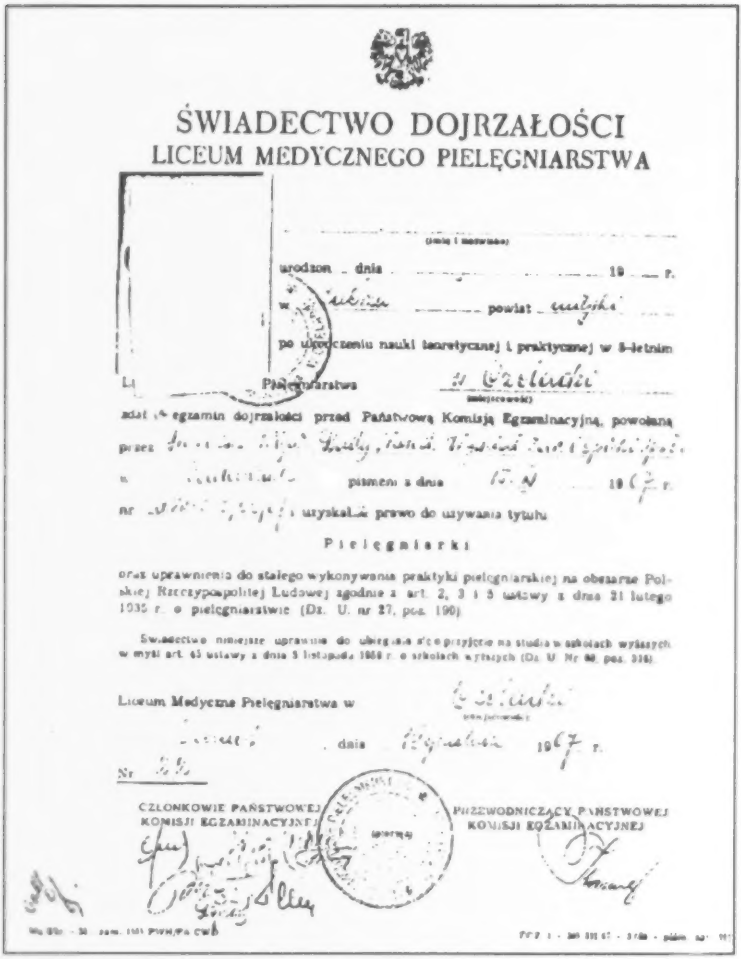
Document 4.7 Maturity Certificate from Vocational Secondary School for Workers



ŚWIADECTWO DOJRZAŁOŚCI
LICEUM MEDYCZNEGO PIELĘGNIARSTWA

(imię i nazwisko)

urodzon_ dnia _____ 19__ r.

w _____ powiat _____

po ukończeniu nauki teoretycznej i praktycznej w 3-letnim

Li... Pielęgniarstwa _____
(miejscowość)

zdał(a) egzamin dojrzałości przed Państwową Komisją Egzaminacyjną, powołaną

przez _____

w _____ pismem z dnia _____ 19__ r.

nr _____ uzyskał(a) prawo do używania tytułu

Pielęgniarki

oraz uprawnienia do stałego wykonywania praktyki pielęgniarskiej na obszarze Polskiej Rzeczypospolitej Ludowej zgodnie z art. 2, 3 i 5 ustawy z dnia 21 lutego 1935 r. o pielęgniarstwie (Dz. U. nr 27, poz. 190).

Świadectwo niniejsze uprawnia do ubiegania się o przyjęcie na studia w szkołach wyższych w myśl art. 45 ustawy z dnia 5 listopada 1958 r. o szkołach wyższych (Dz. U. Nr 60, poz. 316).

Liceum Medyczne Pielęgniarstwa w _____
(miejscowość)

_____, dnia _____ 19__ r.

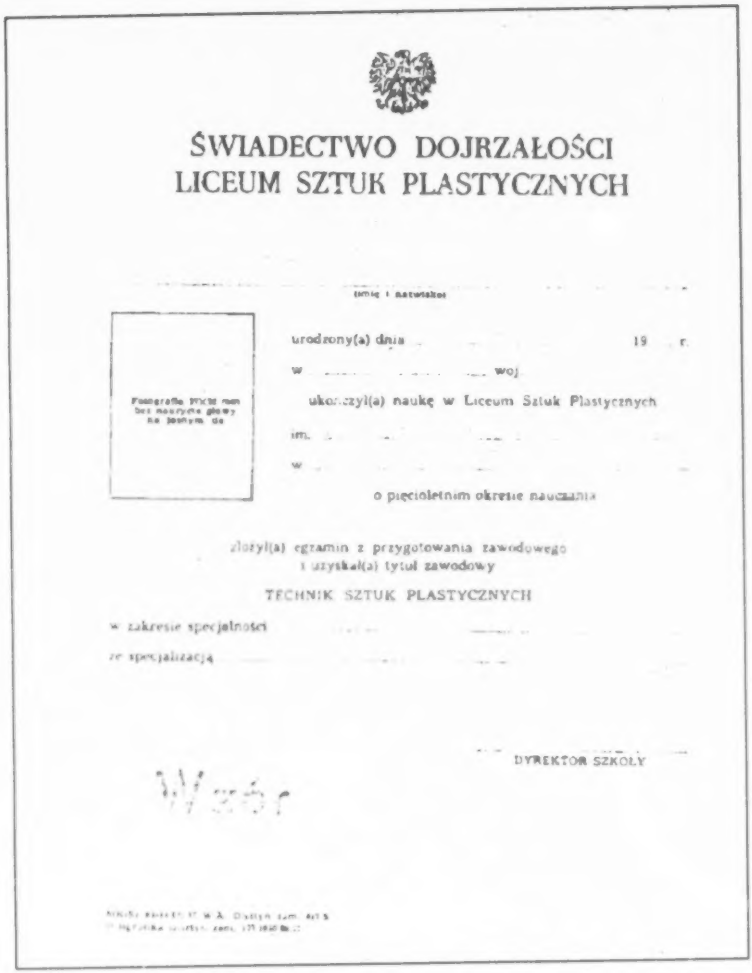
Nr _____

CZŁONKOWIE PAŃSTWOWEJ KOMISJI EGZAMINACYJNEJ

PRZEWODNICZĄCY PAŃSTWOWEJ KOMISJI EGZAMINACYJNEJ

Document 4.8 Maturity Certificate from Secondary School of Nursing

VAILABLE



ŚWIADECTWO DOJRZAŁOŚCI
LICEUM SZTUK PLASTYCZNYCH

imię i nazwisko

Fotografia (może nie być nakrycia głowy na jednym ok

urodzony(a) dnia ... 19 ... r.

w ... woj.

ukończył(a) naukę w Liceum Sztuk Plastycznych

im. ...

w ...

o pięcioletnim okresie nauczania

złożył(a) egzamin z przygotowania zawodowego
i uzyskał(a) tytuł zawodowy

TECHNIK SZTUK PLASTYCZNYCH

w zakresie specjalności ...

ze specjalizacją ...

DYREKTOR SZKOŁY

Document 4.9a Maturity Certificate from Secondary School of Visual Arts

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OCENY KOŃCOWE

zachowanie
język polski
język rosyjski
język
historia
propedeutyka nauki o społeczeństwie
geografia gospodarcza
matematyka
fizyka z astronomią
chemia
wychowanie fizyczne
przysposobienie obronne
ćwiczenia praktyczne
rysunek i malarstwo
rysunek techniczny
rysunek zawodowy
rzeźba
introligtorstwo
introligtorstwo i fotografia
technologia
fotografia dokumentalna
techniki adobowicze
wiadomości o sztuce

Przedmioty nadobowiązkowe:

Skala ocen: a) z przedmiotów nauczania: bardzo dobry, dobry, dostateczny,
b) z zachowania: wzorowe, wyróżniające, poprawne, nieodpowiednie.

AILABLE

imię i nazwisko

zdał(a) egzamin dojrzałości przed Państwową Komisją Egzaminacyjną, powołaną przez Kuratora Oświaty i Wychowania w

pismem z dnia 19 r. Nr

i otrzymał(a) następujące oceny egzaminacyjne:

Z części pisemnej:

język polski

Z części ustnej:

język polski

Świadectwo jest dokumentem stwierdzającym posiadanie średnich kwalifikacji zawodowych i średniego wykształcenia ogólnego w myśl rozporządzenia Rady Ministrów z dnia 9 czerwca 1965 r. w sprawie zasad organizacji kształcenia i wychowania w szkołach i innych placówkach kształcenia artystycznego (Dz. U. Nr 25, poz. 169) oraz zarządzenia Ministra Oświaty i Wychowania z dnia 18 sierpnia 1982 r. w sprawie egzaminu z nauki zawodu, przygotowania zawodowego i nadawania tytułów kwalifikacyjnych w szkołach zawodowych (Dz. Urz. MOiW Nr 11, poz. 98) i wydanych Ministra Kultury i Sztuki z dnia 15 października 1982 r. Nr ZSA IV-0122-18/82, a także uprawnia do ubiegania się o przyjęcie na studia w szkołach wyższych w myśl art. 84 ustawy z dnia 4 maja 1982 roku o szkolnictwie wyższym (Dz. U. z 1985 r. Nr 42, poz. 201).

, dnia 19 r.

Nr

CZŁONKOWIE PAŃSTWOWEJ KOMISJI EGZAMINACYJNEJ

(pieczęć okręgu)

PRZEWODNICZĄCY PAŃSTWOWEJ KOMISJI EGZAMINACYJNEJ

Document 4.9c Maturity Certificate from Secondary School of Visual Arts, Page 3

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Szczególne osiągnięcia:

WYCHOWAWCA KLASY

(imię i nazwisko)

zdał(a) egzamin z przygotowania zawodowego przed Komisją Egzaminacyjną i otrzymał(a) następujące oceny:

praca dyplomowa w zakresie

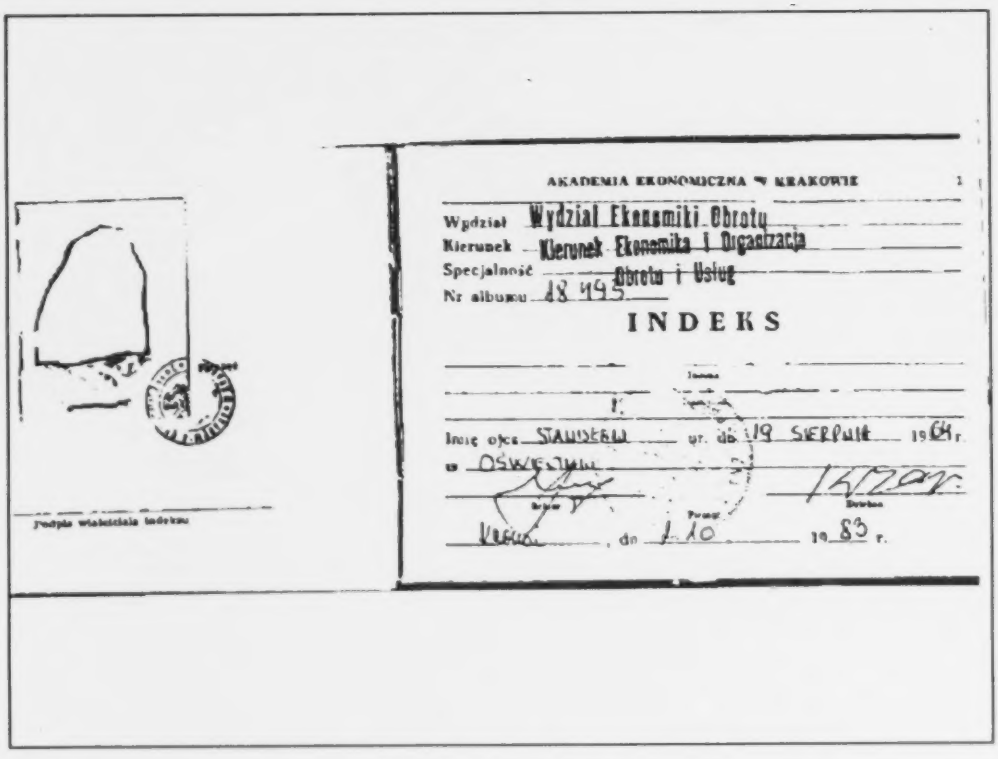
specjalności (ocena)

wiedza o sztuce

CZŁONKOWIE
KOMISJI EGZAMINACYJNEJ

PRZEWODNICZĄCY
KOMISJI EGZAMINACYJNEJ

AVAILABLE



AKADEMIA EKONOMICZNA W KRAKOWIE

Wydział Wydział Ekonomiki Obrotu
Kierunek Kierunek Ekonomika i Organizacja
Specjalność Obrotu i Usług
Nr albumu 18 495

INDEKS

Imię ojca STANISŁAW ur. dn. 19 SIERPNIA 1964 r.
w OŚWIĘCIMIU

Podpis właściciela indeksu

Ważny do 1.10 1983 r.

Study Book (*Indeks*)

Document 5.1a

DYPLOM
UKOŃCZENIA POLICEALNEGO STUDIUM ZAWODOWEGO

Podpis właściciela

Nr 10

Nr. Ozn. 1 W. 1/78/3 – nak. 6810/PWSZ/78/CWD
Zam. Pl. nak. 3609/78 43 300

urodzon[a] dnia ... 19
w Żyrardowie woj. —
przyjęt[a] na podstawie świadectwa
dojrzałości
Liceum Ogólnokształcące
im. S. Żeromskiego
w Żyrardowie ukończył[a]
naukę w dwuletnim Policealnym
Studium Ekonomicznym
w Szczecinie
z wynikiem ogólnym dobrym
i uzyskał[a] kwalifikacje zawodowe do wykonywania zawodu
o specjalności handel zagraniczny
i tytuł technik ekonomista

OPIEKUN ODDZIAŁU — DYREKTOR

Szczecin dnia 19 czerwca 1978.

Certificate of Completion of Post-Lyceum Occupational School

Document 4.10

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8 POLITECHNIKA WARSZAWSKA

Imię i nazwisko —

Rok studiów pierwszy Rok szkolny 19 70 / 71

Nazwisko wykładającego	Rodzaj zajęcia i nazwa przedmiotu	Liczba godzin tygodniowo	
		w.	ćw.
mgr E. Niemczewski	Wychowanie fizyczne	—	2
mgr K. Wiśniewska	Język rosyjski	—	2
dr St. Jedynak	Podstawy filozofii marks.	—	2
dr H. Adasiewicz	Matematyka	3	—
doc. E. Jonczewski	Chemia	2	—

Document 5.1c Study Book (*Indeks*) Detail Page

POLITECHNIKA WARSZAWSKA

Semestr pierwszy

Zaliczenie			Egzamin				Zaliczenie semestru podpis dziekana i pieczęć
ocena	data	podpis	ocena cyfr.	ocena słownie	data	podpis	
4½	26.I 71	[illegible]					
4	25.I.71	[illegible]					
3½	19.I 71	[illegible]					
3 dost.	27.I 71 r.	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	3/II 71	[illegible]	
			3	dost.	9/II 71	[illegible]	

Document 5.1b Study Book (*Indeks*), Detail Page

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UNIWERSYTET WARSZAWSKI

DYPLOM

urodzon[a] dnia .....
w Kobyłce

odbył[a] studia wyższe magisterskie-dzienne na Wydziale Neofilologii

w zakresie filologii romańskiej-specjalność nauczycielska

z wynikiem dostatecznym

i po spełnieniu wymogów określonych obowiązującymi przepisami uzyskał[a]

w dniu 21 września 1980 r. tytuł magistra filologii romańskiej

pieczęć

REKTOR St.Orłowski m.p. DZIEKAN W.Kotański

Nr 523

Warszawa dnia 24 września 1980 r.

Document 5.3 Diploma of Title of *Magister*

WYŻSZA SZKOŁA INŻYNIERSKA W ZIELONEJ GÓRZE

Przedstawił pracę dyplomową

na temat: ...

ocenioną jako ...

Data 30.01.1970 Podpis promotora

Złożył egzamin dyplomowy

z wynikiem dobrym

w dniu 26 stycznia 1970 r.

Przewodniczący Komisji Egzaminacyjnej

WYŻSZA SZKOŁA INŻYNIERSKA W ZIELONEJ GÓRZE

Ob ...

otrzymał w dniu 20 stycznia 1970 r.

dyplom magistra mechanika

Dziekan Wydziału Mechanicznego

Document 5.2 Notation of Completion of Diploma Project and Final Examination, Higher Occupational Studies

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

POLITECHNIKA WARSZAWSKA
W WARSZAWIE

DYPLOM

urodzona dnia 1 stycznia 1952 r.
w Pszu
odbyła studia wyższe zawodowe
w Filii Politechniki
Warszawskiej w Płocku
w zakresie mechaniki
specjalność: aparatura
przemysłowa
z wynikiem dostatecznym
i po spełnieniu wymogów określonych
obowiązującymi przepisami uzyskała
w dniu 1 października 1975 r. tytuł
inżyniera
mechanika

podp's

PRO-REKTOR m.p. DZIEKAN

Nr 188
(numer dyplomu)

Warszawa, dnia 19 listopada 1975 r.

Diploma of Title of *Inżynier*

Document 5.5

POLITECHNIKA ŚLĄSKA
im. Wincentego Pstrowskiego
W GLIWICACH

DYPLOM

urodzon y dnia 1959 r.
w Będzinie
odbył studia wyższe magisterskie
- dzienne na Wydziale
Automatyki i Informatyki
w zakresie informatyki
spec.: budowa i oprogramowanie
maszyn matematycznych
z wynikiem dobrym
i po spełnieniu wymogów określonych
obowiązującymi przepisami uzyskał
w dniu 26 września 1983 r. tytuł
magistra inżyniera
informatyka

podpis

REKTOR DZIEKAN

Nr 60311
(numer dyplomu)

Gliwice, dnia 5 grudnia 1983 r.

Diploma of Title of
Magister Inżynier

Document 5.4

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Akademia Ekonomiczna im. O.Langego we Wrocławiu

Wydział Inżynieryjno-Ekonomiczny Przemysłu

Z A Ś W I A D C Z E N I E Nr 391/89
UKOŃCZENIA STUDIUM PODYPLOMOWEGO

Organizacji i Zarządzania w Jednostkach Spółdziel.

Obywatel(ka) [illegible]

urodzony(a) w dniu [illegible] 1956 r. w Sławie

uczęszczał(a) w roku 1989-1989 na 3 semestralne Podyplomowe

Studium Organizacji i Zarządzania w Jednostkach Spółdzielczych

i ukończył(a) je dnia 8 lipca 1989

PRÓŻ WYDZIAŁU — DZIEKAN WYDZIAŁU

bardzo dobrym

Prof. dr hab. [illegible] Urban — Kierownik Studium

Prof. dr hab. [illegible] — Kierownik Jednostki prowadzącej Studium

Wrocław, dnia 10 lipca 1989 r.

Document 5.7 Certificate of Completion of Post-Diploma Studies

SZKOŁA GŁÓWNA PLANOWANIA I STATYSTYKI W WARSZAWIE

DYPLOM

urodzon a dnia 29 października 1949 r.

w Warszawie

odbył a studia wyższe zawodowe zaoczne

na Wydziale Handlu Wewnętrznego

w zakresie ekonomiki i organizacji obrotu towarowego i usług

specjalność - ekonomika turystyki

z wynikiem dobrym

i po spełnieniu wymogów określonych obowiązującymi przepisami uzyskał a

w dniu 20 czerwca 1980 r. tytuł dyplomowanego ekonomisty

REKTOR — DZIEKAN

Warszawa, dnia 24 czerwca 1980

podpis

Nr 1485/H/zaw.
(numer dyplomu)

Document 5.6 Diploma of Completion of Higher Occupational Studies (Part-Time)

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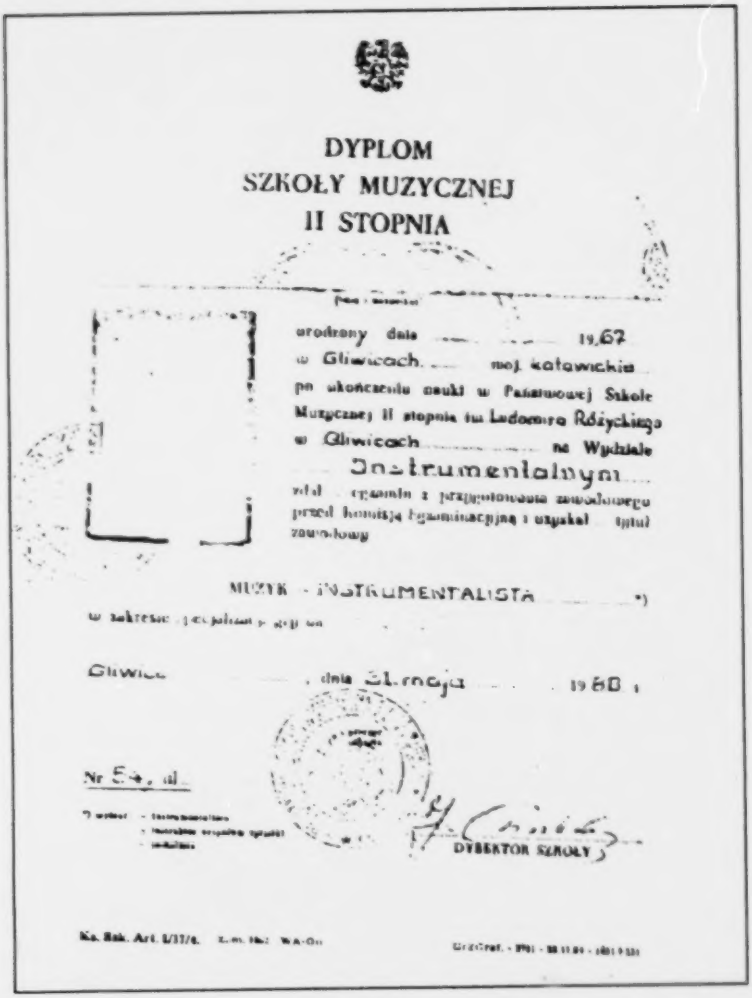

DYPLOM
SZKOŁY MUZYCZNEJ
II STOPNIA

urodzony dnia ... 19.67
w Gliwicach woj. katowickim
po ukończeniu nauki w Państwowej Szkole
Muzycznej II stopnia im Ludomira Różyckiego
w Gliwicach na Wydziale
Instrumentalnym
zdał egzamin z przygotowania zawodowego
przed komisją egzaminacyjną i uzyskał tytuł
zawodowy

MUZYK - INSTRUMENTALISTA *)

w zakresie specjalności ...

Gliwice, dnia 31 maja 1986 r.

Nr 54, al. ...

DYREKTOR SZKOŁY

Ka. Bak. Art. I/31/6. ... WA-Gl

Document 6.1a Diploma of Completion of Music School of the Second Level

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OCENY KOŃCOWE Z PRZEDMIOTÓW OBJĘTYCH PROGRAMEM NAUCZANIA

przedmiot główny — GITARA	dobry
fortepian dodatkowy, obowiązkowy	dobry
improwizacja fortepianowa	
improwizacja organowa	
nauka akompaniamentu	
czytanie nut głosem	
rytmika	
emisja głosu	
dziecięce [illegible] muzyczne	
technika ruchu i taniec	
ruch sceniczny	
dykcja i recytacja	
elementy gry aktorskiej	
nauka akompaniamentu gitarowego	
kształcenie słuchu z zasadami muzyki	bardzo dobry
kształcenie słuchu	dobry
harmonia	dobry
nauka o muzyce	dobry
historia muzyki z literaturą muzyczną	dobry
formy muzyczne	dobry
literatura muzyczna	
polski folklor muzyczny	
instrumentoznawstwo	
metodyka prowadzenia zespołów rytmiki	
pedagogika	
psychologia	
zespół kameralny	
chór	bardzo dobry
orkiestra	
polska współczesna kultura muzyczna	
ćwiczenia z harmonii	dobry
metodyka nauczania przedm. głównego	dobry
przedmioty nadobowiązkowe:	
analiza dzieł muzycznych	dobry
psychologia	bardzo dobry
pedagogika	bardzo dobry

NAUCZYCIEL PRZEDMIOTU GŁÓWNEGO

DYREKTOR

Skala ocen: bardzo dobry, dobry, dostateczny

Document 6.1b Page 2

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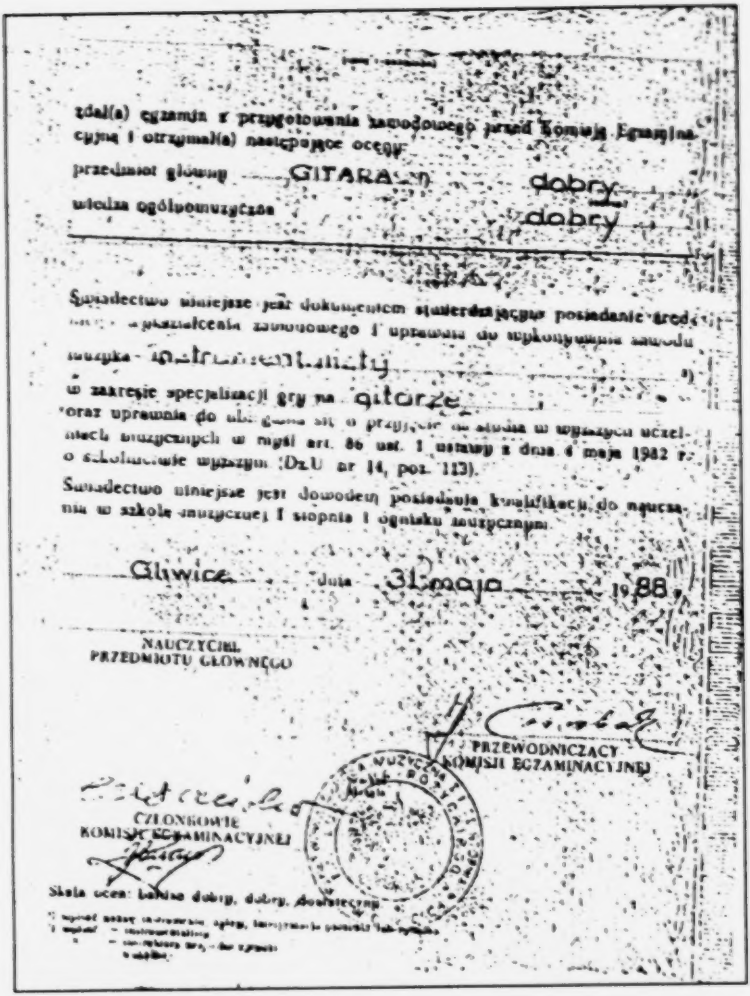

zdał(a) egzamin z przygotowania zawodowego przed Komisją Egzaminacyjną i otrzymał(a) następujące oceny:

przedmiot główny GITARA dobry

wiedza ogólnomuzyczna dobry

Świadectwo niniejsze jest dokumentem stwierdzającym posiadanie przez [illegible] uprawnienia zawodowego i uprawnia do wykonywania zawodu muzyka- instrumentalisty

w zakresie specjalizacji gry na gitarze

oraz uprawnia do ubiegania się o przyjęcie na studia w wyższych uczelniach muzycznych w myśl art. 86 ust. 1 ustawy z dnia 6 maja 1982 r. o szkolnictwie wyższym (Dz.U. nr 14, poz. 113).

Świadectwo niniejsze jest dowodem posiadania kwalifikacji do nauczania w szkole muzycznej I stopnia i ognisku muzycznym

Gliwice dnia 31 maja 1988 r.

NAUCZYCIEL PRZEDMIOTU GŁÓWNEGO

PRZEWODNICZĄCY KOMISJI EGZAMINACYJNEJ

CZŁONKOWIE KOMISJI EGZAMINACYJNEJ

Skala ocen: bardzo dobry, dobry, dostateczny

147

Document 6.1c Diploma of Completion of Music School of the Second Level, Page 3

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PAŃSTWOWA WYŻSZA SZKOŁA FILMOWA,
TELEWIZYJNA I TEATRALNA
IM. LEONA SCHILLERA W ŁODZI

DYPLOM

imię i nazwisko

urodzony dnia ..... ,

w Warszawie

odbył w latach 1978 - 1982 studia

na Wydziale Operatorskim

i Realizacji Telewizyjnej

w zakresie .....

i po złożeniu egzaminu magisterskiego

z wynikiem bardzo dobrym uzyskał

w dniu 20 czerwca 1985 r. tytuł

magistra sztuki

podpis

Nr 914
(numer dyplomu)

REKTOR DZIEKAN

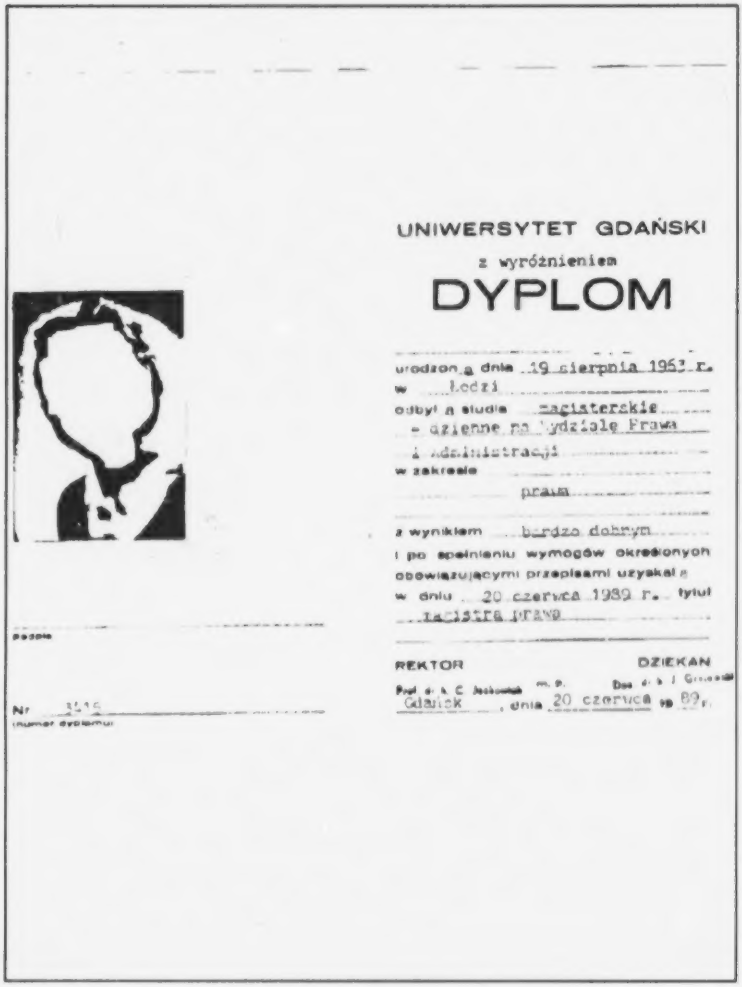
Łódź, dnia 20 czerwca 1985 r.

Document 6.2

Diploma of Title of *Magister Sztuki* in Theater Arts (Television Production)

199

AVAILABLE



UNIWERSYTET GDAŃSKI

z wyróżnieniem

DYPLOM

urodzon a dnia 19 sierpnia 1963 r.
w Łodzi
odbył a studia magisterskie
- dzienne na Wydziale Prawa
i Administracji
w zakresie
prawa
z wynikiem bardzo dobrym
i po spełnieniu wymogów określonych
obowiązującymi przepisami uzyskał a
w dniu 20 czerwca 1989 r. tytuł
magistra prawa

REKTOR DZIEKAN

Gdańsk, dnia 20 czerwca 89 r.

Nr 3519

Document 6.3 Diploma of Title of *Magister Prawo* (Law)

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AKADEMIA MEDYCZNA
W GDAŃSKU

L 6812

DYPLOM

Obywatel/ka .....

urodzon.. dnia .. m-ca .. r. ....

w Gdyni

po odbyciu studiów na Wydziale Lekarskim

w latach 1976 - 1982

i złożeniu przepisanych egzaminów, uzyskał...

dnia 4 czerwca 1982 roku

tytuł **lekarza**, stanowiący dowód ukończenia szkoły wyższej i uprawniający do ubiegania się o stopień naukowy doktora oraz o prawo wykonywania zawodu w/g przepisów prawnych obowiązujących w Polskiej Rzeczypospolitej Ludowej.

Gdańsk, dnia 25 czerwca 1982 r.

Dziekan

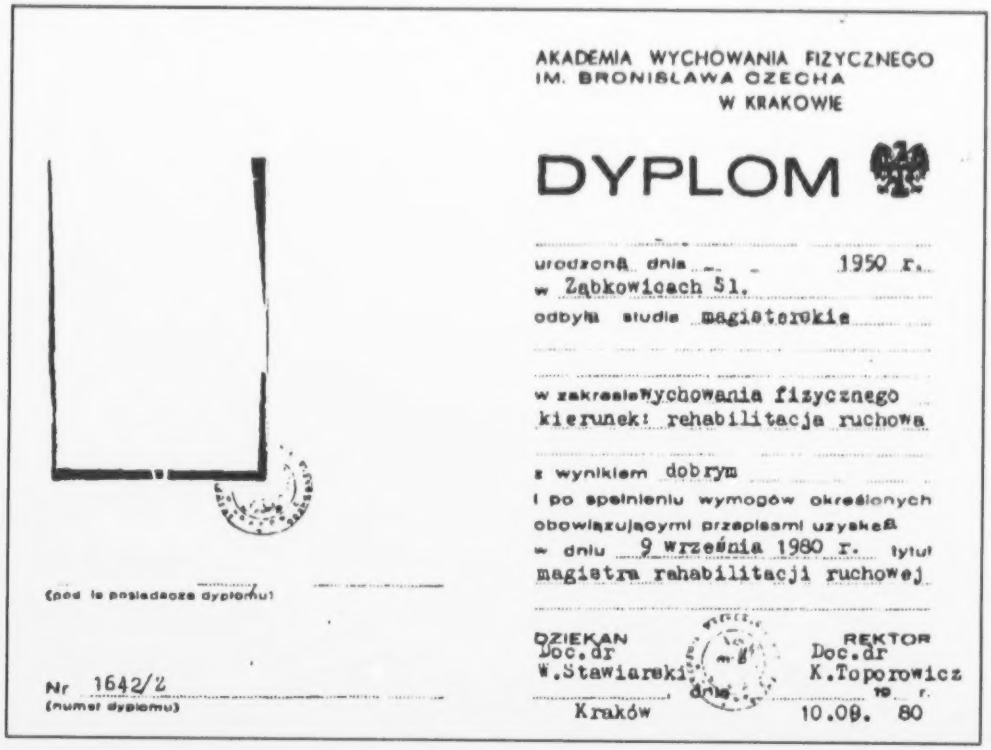
Rektor

WSJ/AM 3C Pol.81 1975 81

Document 6.4 Diploma of Title of Physician

201

BEST AVAILABLE



AKADEMIA WYCHOWANIA FIZYCZNEGO
IM. BRONISŁAWA CZECHA
W KRAKOWIE

DYPLOM

urodzon[a] dnia _____ 1950 r.
w Ząbkowicach Śl.
odbył[a] studia magisterskie

w zakresie Wychowania fizycznego
kierunek: rehabilitacja ruchowa

z wynikiem dobrym
i po spełnieniu wymogów określonych
obowiązującymi przepisami uzyskał[a]
w dniu 9 września 1980 r. tytuł
magistra rehabilitacji ruchowej

(podpis posiadacza dyplomu)

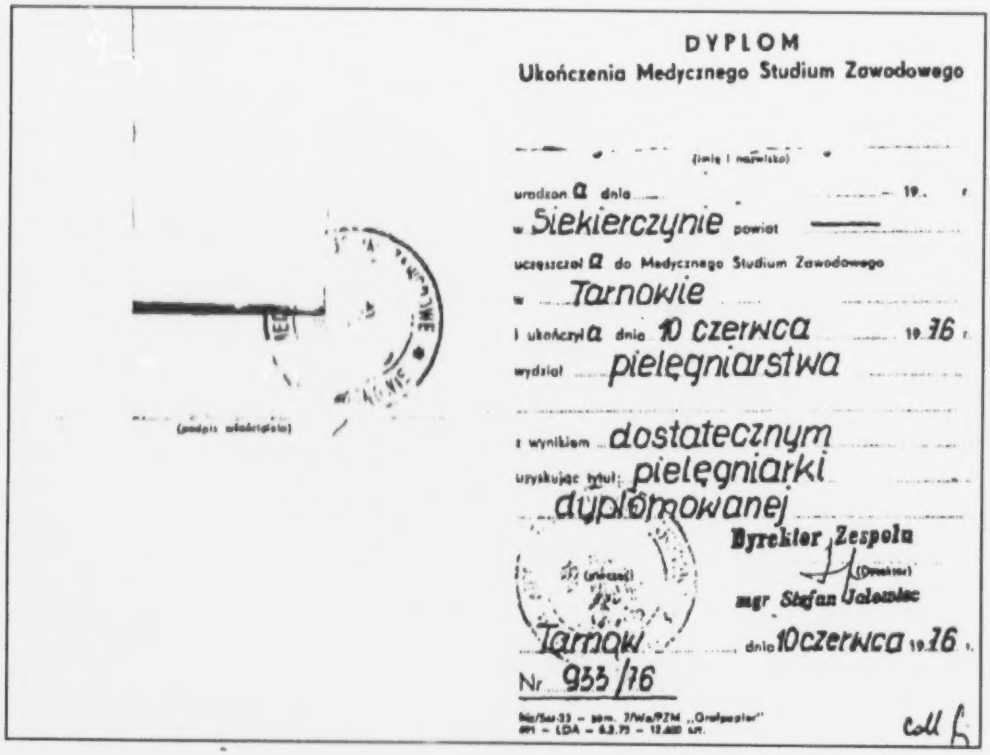
Nr 1642/2
(numer dyplomu)

DZIEKAN
Doc.dr
W.Stawiarski

REKTOR
Doc.dr
K.Toporowicz

Kraków 10.09. 80

Document 6.6 Diploma of Title of *Magister* in Motor Rehabilitation



DYPLOM
Ukończenia Medycznego Studium Zawodowego

(imię i nazwisko)

urodzon[a] dnia _____ 19. _____ r.
w Siekierczynie powiat _____
uczęszczał[a] do Medycznego Studium Zawodowego
w Tarnowie
i ukończył[a] dnia 10 czerwca 19 76 r.
wydział pielęgniarstwa

z wynikiem dostatecznym
uzyskując tytuł pielęgniarki
dyplomowanej

(podpis właściciela)

Dyrektor Zespołu
(Dyrektor)
mgr Stefan Golemiec

Tarnów dnia 10 czerwca 19 76 r.

Nr 933/76

Document 6.5 Diploma of Title of Diplomate Nurse

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DYPLOM
OFICERA POLSKICH STATKÓW MORSKICH

Document 6.8 Diploma of Technician (Military)

AKADEMIA ROLNICZA
W LUBLINIE

DYPLOM

Document 6.7 Diploma of Title of Veterinary Physician

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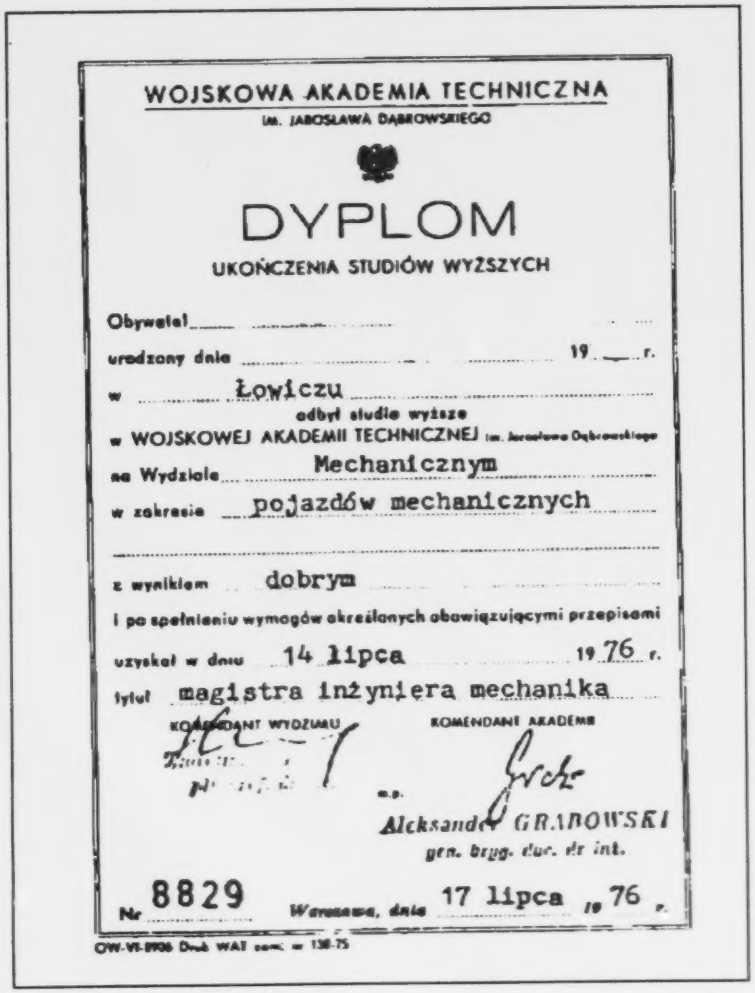


WOJSKOWA AKADEMIA TECHNICZNA

im. JAROSŁAWA DĄBROWSKIEGO

DYPLOM

UKOŃCZENIA STUDIÓW WYŻSZYCH

Obywatel .....

urodzony dnia ..... 19 ... r.

w Łowiczu

odbył studia wyższe

w WOJSKOWEJ AKADEMII TECHNICZNEJ im. Jarosława Dąbrowskiego

na Wydziale Mechanicznym

w zakresie pojazdów mechanicznych

z wynikiem dobrym

i po spełnieniu wymogów określonych obowiązującymi przepisami

uzyskał w dniu 14 lipca 1976 r.

tytuł magistra inżyniera mechanika

KOMENDANT WYDZIAŁU

KOMENDANT AKADEMII

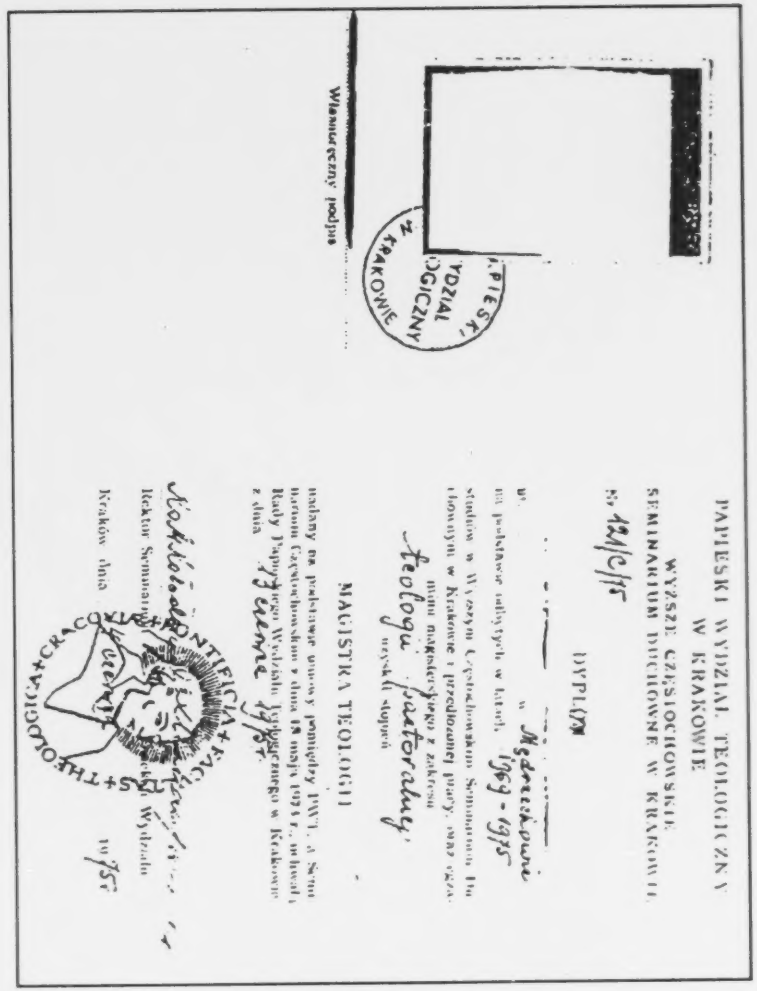
Aleksander GRABOWSKI

gen. brygady dypl. dr inż.

Nr 8829 Warszawa, dnia 17 lipca 1976 r.

OW-VI-8906 Druk WAT zam. nr 138-75

Document 6.9 Diploma of Title *Magister Inżynier* from a Military Technical Academy



PAPIESKI WYDZIAŁ TEOLOGICZNY

W KRAKOWIE

WYŻSZE SEMINARIUM DUCHOWNE W KRAKOWIE

Nr 12/c/75

DYPLOM

Mgr Andrzej Pawlik

w latach 1969 - 1975

studiów w Wyższym Seminarium Duchownym

w Krakowie i przedłożonej pracy

nadaje mu stopień magisterski z zakresu

teologii pastoralnej

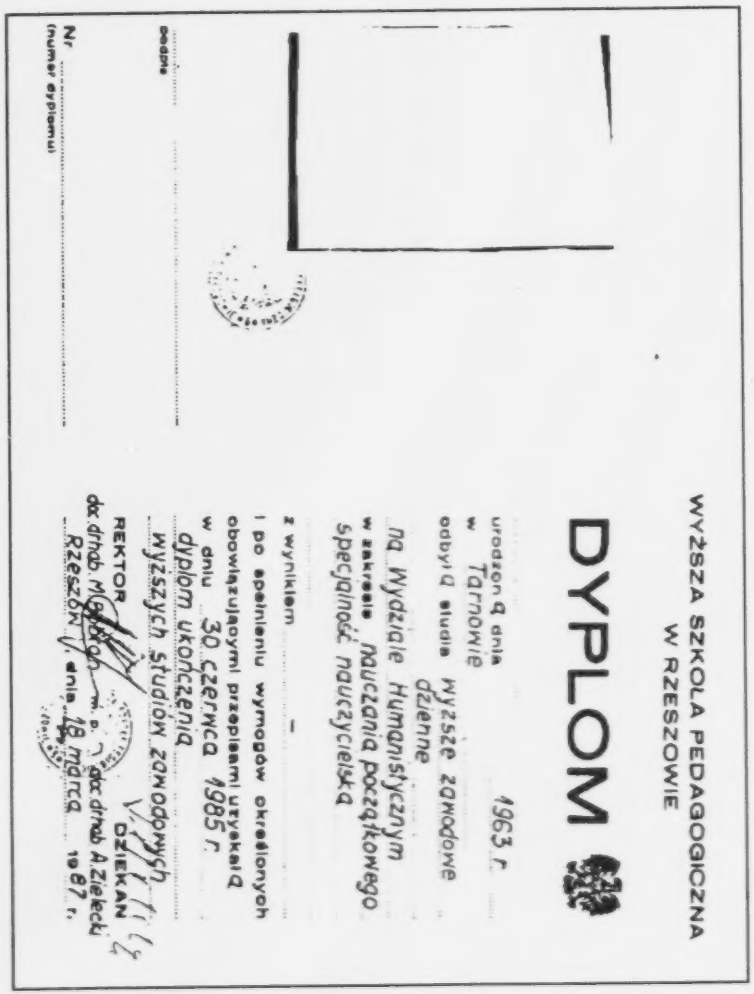
MAGISTRA TEOLOGII

Rektor Seminarium

Dziekan Wydziału

Kraków dnia 10/75

Document 6.10 Diploma of Title of *Magister* of Theology (Papal Theological Faculty)



WYŻSZA SZKOŁA PEDAGOGICZNA
W RZESZOWIE

DYPLOM

urodzon[illegible] dnia 1963 r.
w Tarnowie
odbył[illegible] studia wyższe zawodowe
dzienne
na Wydziale Humanistycznym
w zakresie nauczania początkowego
specjalność nauczycielska
z wynikiem –
i po spełnieniu wymogów określonych
obowiązującymi przepisami uzyskał[illegible]
w dniu 30 czerwca 1985 r.
dyplom ukończenia
wyższych studiów zawodowych

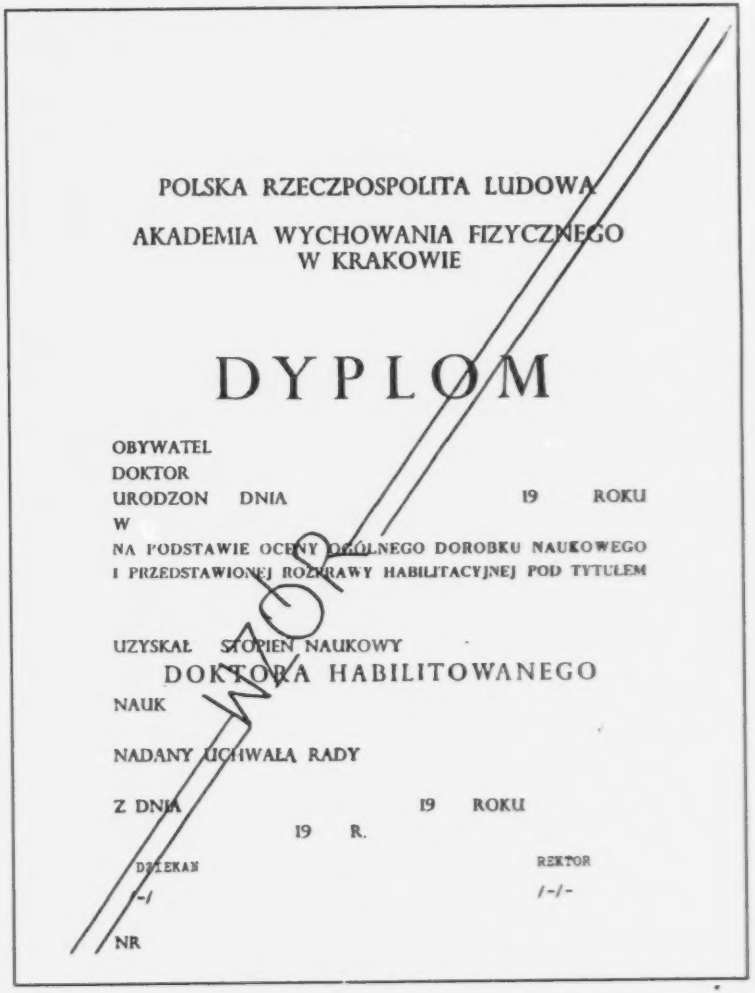
REKTOR
doc. dr hab. M[illegible]
DZIEKAN
doc. dr hab. A. Zielecki

Rzeszów, dnia 18 marca 1987 r.

podpis

Nr
(numer dyplomu)

Document 6.11 Diploma of Completion of Higher Pedagogical School



POLSKA RZECZPOSPOLITA LUDOWA

AKADEMIA WYCHOWANIA FIZYCZNEGO
W KRAKOWIE

DYPLOM

OBYWATEL
DOKTOR
URODZON DNIA 19 ROKU
W
NA PODSTAWIE OCENY OGÓLNEGO DOROBKU NAUKOWEGO
I PRZEDSTAWIONEJ ROZPRAWY HABILITACYJNEJ POD TYTUŁEM

UZYSKAŁ STOPIEŃ NAUKOWY
DOKTORA HABILITOWANEGO
NAUK

NADANY UCHWAŁĄ RADY

Z DNIA 19 ROKU
19 R.

DZIEKAN
-/

REKTOR
/-/-

NR

WZÓR

Document 7.1 Diploma of Degree of *Doktor Habilitowany*

POLISH/ENGLISH GLOSSARY

absolutorium - completion of all requirements for admission to *magister* examination
adjunkt - adjunct (academic rank)
administracja - administration
akademia - academy
akademia ekonomiczna -academy of economics
akademia medyczna - academy of medicine
akademia muzyczna - academy of music
akademia rolniczo - academy of agriculture
akademia rolniczo-techniczna - academy of agricultural technology
Akademia Sztabu Generalnego - Academy of the General Staff
akademia sztuk pięknych - academy of fine arts
akademia teologiczna - academy of theology
akademia wychowania fizycznego - academy of physical education
analityka medyczna - medical technology, medical analysis
asystent - teaching/research assistant
asystent stąży - junior assistant (academic rank)

bardzo dobry (*bdb*)- very good; used in grading system

chrześcijański - Christian
ćwiczenie (*ćw.*) - classes or exercises (as opposed to lectures); column in *indeks* (study book)
cyfra - (literally) numeral; used in grading scale (on *świadectwo* or in *indeks*)
czerwiec - June
dentystyka - dentistry
dietetyka - dietetics
dla pracujących - for the employed (part-time studies)
dobry (*db*) - good; term used in grading system
docent - assistant professor
dojrzałość - maturity
doktor - doctorate
doktor habilitowany (dr.hab.) - (literally) habilitated doctorate; highest degree
doktor inżynier - *doktor* of engineering
doktor nauk - *doktor* of sciences
chemicznych - chemical sciences
ekonomicznych - economic sciences
farmaceutycznych - pharmaceutical sciencés
fizycznych - physical sciences
humanistycznych - humanities
kultury fizycznej - physical education
leśnych - forestry sciences
matematycznych - mathematical sciences
medycznych - medical sciences
politycznych - political sciences
prawnych - law
przyrodniczych - natural sciences
rolniczych - agricultural sciences
technicznych - technical sciences
teologicznych - theology
weterynaryjnych - veterinary sciences
wojskowych - military sciences
doskonalenie - upgrading, improvement
doskonalenie zawodowe nauczycieli - professional teacher upgrading
dostateczny (*dst, dost.*) - satisfactory; term used in grading system
duchowny - ecclesiastical, clerical, priestly
dyplom - diploma
oficera - diploma of officer
pierwszego stopnia specjalizacji - diploma of first level medical specialization
studium nauczycielskiego - diploma of teacher training school
studium wychowania przedszkolnego - diploma of preschool education school
ukończenia medycznego studium zawodowego- diploma of completion of medical occupational school
ukończenia pedagogicznego studium technicznego - diploma of completion of technical pedagogical school
dyplom ukończenia studium pedagogicznego - diploma of completion of pedagogical school
dyplom ukończenia policealnego studium zawodowego - diploma of completion of post-lyceum occupational school (equivalent to a second maturity certificate; certifies completion of a secondary technical curriculum by a general

secondary graduate, often completed by those who have completed general university preparation but have not been admitted to a higher education institution)

dyplom ukończenia wyższych studiów - diploma of completion of higher studies (conferred upon completion of *magister*-level programs)

dyplom ukończenia wyższych studiów zawodowych diploma of completion of higher occupational studies (conferred upon completion of 3-year higher education programs)

dyplomowana pielęgniarka - diplomate nurse

dziekan - dean

dzień - day

dzienne - day (fulltime day program)

dzienniczek ucznia - daily assignment book in elementary school which includes homework assignments, absence excuses from parents, and comments by parents and teachers. Not an academic document.

egzamin - examination; column in *indeks* for examination grade

egzamin komisyjny - final repeated examination, given by an examining commission

egzamin poprokowy - first repeated examination, given by the examining instructor

egzamin wstępny - entrance examination

ETO, elementy teorii obliczeniowej - data processing

farmacja - pharmacy

filia - branch

fizjoterapia - physical therapy

główna - central

Główny Komitet Kultury Fizycznej i Sportu - Central Committee for Physical Culture and Sports

godzina - hour

grudzień - December

higiena - hygiene

higiena stomatologiczna - dental hygiene

imię - first name

imię ojca - first name of father (in *indeks*)

imienia (*im.*) - named for

indeks - study book used to record attendance, courses taken, and credits and grades received

instytut - institute

inżynier - engineer

katedra - department

KC PZPR - Central Committee, Polish United Workers' Party (the Communist Party of Poland)

kierunek - course, curriculum, field of study

kolokwium habilitacyjne - oral examination for candidates of habilitated doctorate

kształcenie - education

kultura fizyczna - physical culture

kwiecień - April

legitymacja studencka - student identification

legitymacja szkolny - school identification

lekarz - physician

lekarz dentysta - dentist

lekarz stomatolog - dentist

lekarz weterynarii - veterinarian

liceum - secondary school

liceum medyczne - medical secondary school

liceum medyczne pielęgniarstwa - medical secondary school of nursing

liceum ogólnokształcące - general education university-preparatory secondary school; completion admits to maturity examination; also translated as "gymnasium," "general secondary school" or "grammar school"

liceum techniczne - technical secondary school; inčludes vocational training, completion admits to maturity examination

liceum zawodowe - vocational secondary school, completion admits to maturity examination

liczba godzin tygodniowo - hours per week, listed in *indeks*

lipiec - July

listopad - November

logopedia - speech therapy

luty - February

magister - first university title, generally including professional qualification

magister inżynier - *magister* engineer

magister sztuki - *magister* of art

maj - May

marzec - March

matura, maturalne - colloquial term for maturity examination or certificate

medycyna - medicine
medyczne studium zawodowe - medical occupational school
Ministerstwo Edukacji Narodowej - Ministry of National Education; since 1986
Kultury i Sztuki - Culture and Art
Nauki, Szkolnictwa Wyższego i Techniki - Science, Higher Education and Technology; pre-1986
Obrony Narodowej - National Defense
Spraw Wewnętrznch - Internal Affairs
Zrdowia i Opieki Społeczej - Health and Social Welfare
muzyk - musician
muzyka - music

naganne - blameworthy (conduct grade in elementary and secondary school)
nauczanie początkowe - elementary teaching (grades 1-3)
nauczyciel, nauczycielka - male teacher, female teacher
nauka - science, learning
naukowy - scholarly, academic, scientific
nazwisko - last name
nazwisko wykładającego - name of lecturer
niedostateczny (ndst) - unsatisfactory, failure; term used in grading system
nieodpowiednie - inadequate (conduct grade in elementary and secondary school)
niższy - lower, minor

obrona pracy doktorskiej - defense of doctoral thesis
ocena - grade (listed in *indeks* or on grade report)
oddział - department, section

PAN - see *Polska Akademia Nauk*
państwo - state
państwowa szkoła - state school
państwowa wyższa szkoła - state higher school
państwowa wyższa szkoła sztuk plastycznych - state higher school of visual arts
państwowa wyższa szkoła teatralna - state higher school of theater
październik - October
pedagogiczne studium techniczne (PST) - technical pedagogical school
pedagogika - pedagogy
pieczęć - seal, stamp
pielęgniarka - female nurse
pielęgniarstwo - nursing
pielęgniarz - male nurse
plan nauczania - curriculum, plan of instruction
plan nauki - curriculum, study plan
plan studia - plan of studies
podpis - signature
podpis dziekana - signature of dean
podyplomowe studia - post-diploma studies
policealne studium zawodowe - post-lyceum occupational school (not part of higher education)
politechnika - (literally) polytechnic, technical university
Politechnika Warszawska - (literally) Warsaw Polytechnic; Warsaw University of Technology
położna - midwife
położnictwo - midwifery
Polska Akademia Nauk (PAN) - Polish Academy of Sciences
poprawne - improved (conduct grade in elementary and secondary school)
porzucenie - withdrawal
praca - work, thesis, project, paper
praca dyplomowa - diploma project or thesis
praca magisterska - *magister* project or thesis
praca socjalna - social work
pracownik socjalny - social worker
praktyka - required curricular practical work
prawo - law
profesor nadzwczajny - associate professor
profesor zwyczajny - full professor
program nauczania - curriculum, program of of instruction
promotor - doctoral research/study academic advisor
prorektor - vice-rector, vice-president or vice-chancellor of university
przedmiot - subject of study
przedszkole - (literally) preschool, ages 3 to 6
przewód doktorski - procedures for doctoral research/study
przewód habilitacyjny - procedures for habilitated doctoral research/study

rada wydziału - faculty department council
recenzenci - faculty experts who review and approve theses of doctoral students
referat - report or class project
rehabilitacja ruchowa - motor rehabilitation
rektor - rector

rodzaj zajęcia i nazwa przedmiotu - field of study and name of subject (in *indeks*)
rok - year
rok studiów - year of study (year of curriculum)
rok szkolny - academic year
rozprawa doktorska - doctoral dissertation

semestr - semester
semestr letni - summer semester
semestr zimowy - winter semester
seminarium - seminary
seminarium duchowne - clerical seminary; *niższe* - minor (referring to seminary)
sesja egzaminacyjnaj - period during year when examinations are given
sierpień - August
słowna - (literally) word, used in grading scale (on *świadectwo* or in *indeks*)
specjalizacja - specialization
specjalność - specialty
społeczne ognisko - community center
stacjonarne studia - fulltime studies
starszy asystent - senior assistant (academic rank)
starszy wykładowca - senior lecturer (academic rank)
stopień - degree, level, rank (military)
studia dla pracujących - part-time studies for the employed
studia doktoranckie - *doktor* studies
studia dzienne - (literally) day studies; fulltime studies in higher education
studia stacjonarne - (literally) stationary studies, fulltime studies in higher education
studia wieczorowe - (literally) evening studies; part-time studies
studia zaoczne - (literally) distance studies; part-time studies
studium - school, study center, program of study
studium nauczycielskie - teacher training school
studium podyplomowe - post-diploma study program
studium wychowania przedszkolnego (SWP) - preschool education school
styczeń - January
świadectwo - certificate, name of annual grade report in elementary and secondary school
świadectwo dojrzałości - certificate of maturity (generic term)
świadectwo dojrzałości liceum - maturity certificate from a secondary school
świadectwo dojrzałości liceum medycznego - maturity certificate from medical secondary school
świadectwo dojrzałości liceum ogólnokształcącego - maturity certificate from general education secondary school
świadectwo dojrzałosci liceum technikum zawodowego - maturity certificate from occupational technical secondary school
świadectwo maturnale - maturity certificate (colloquial)
świadectwo odejścia - (literally) certificate of departure; page near end of *indeks* on which student's termination at the institution may be entered, for either completed or incomplete program. This page is often not filled in.
świadectwo ukończenia - certificate of completion; when awarded in secondary programs only, indicates course of study was completed, but maturity certificate not received.
świadectwo ukończenia doskonalenia zawodowego nauczycieli - certificate of completion of professional teacher upgrading
szkoła - school
szkoła baletowa - ballet school
szkoła muzyczna - music school
szkoła podstawowa - elementary (grades 1-8)
szkoła średnia - secondary school (grades 9-12)
szkoła wyższa - (literally) higher school; post-secondary higher school, higher education
szkoła zawodowa - (literally) vocational school; terminal secondary vocational education (3 years after grade 8)
sztuka - art
sztuka plastyczna - plastic or visual art
szutka teatralna - theater art

tancerz - dancer
taniec - dance
techniczny - technical
technik - technician
technik weterynarii - veterinary technician
technika - technology
technika dentystyczna - dental technology
technika farmaceutyczna - pharmaceutical technology
technikum - technical secondary school
technikum gastronomiczne - technical secondary school of restaurant technology

technikum weterynaryjne - veterinary technical secondary school
teologia - theology
teologiczny - theological
teoria - theory
tytuł - (literally) title; vocational or professional qualification

ukończenie - completion
uniwersytet - university
urlop - leave
urlop chorobowy - medical or sick leave
uwaga - comment, remark (in *indeks*)

weterynaria - veterinary medicine
wieczorowe studia - (literally) evening studies, part-time study with classes in late afternoon or early evening
wojskowa akademia - military academy
wpis - registration
wpisany na semestr - enrolled in semester
wrzesień - September
wszczęcie przewodu doktorskiego - formal admission to doctoral study
wszczęcie przewodu habilitacyjnego - formal admission to habilitated doctoral study
wychowanie - education, upbringing
wychowanie fizyczne - physical education
wychowanie przedszkolne - preschool education
wydział - faculty
wykład (w.) - lecture; column in *indeks* for lecture hours
wykład habilitacyjny - oral presentation of research findings for candidate for habilitated doctorate
wykładający or *wykładowca* - lecturer
wynik - overall grade classification, usually non-numeric
wyróżniające - favorable (conduct grade in elementary and secondary school)
wyznaczenie recenzentów - appointment of expert review panel for doctoral or habilitated doctoral study
wyższa - higher
wyższa oficerska szkoła - higher school for officers
wyższa marynarki wojennej - naval higher school
wyższa szkoła - higher school
wyższa szkoła inżynierska - higher school of engineering
wyższa szkoła morska - higher school of marine engineering
wyższa szkoła nauczycielska (WSN) - higher teacher training school
wyższa szkoła pedagogiczna (WSP) - higher pedagogical school
wzorowe - excellent (conduct grade in elementary and secondary school)

zajęcia - subjects of study
zajęcia praktyczno-techniczne - practical-technical subjects, trades
zakończenie - conclusion
zakres - field, area or branch of study
zaliczenie (zal.) - grade of "credit" in a specific subject, column in *indeks* for entering for entering numerical, word, or "*zal*" grade
zaliczono - (literally) credited, credited with completing requirements for the semester, noted in *indeks* at end of each semester
zaoczne - (literally) distance
zaoczne studia - part-time distance study with classes usually held on weekends
zasadnicza szkoła zawodowa - basic vocational school (after elementary school)
zaświadczenie - certificate, affidavit
zawodowy - vocational, professional
żłobek - nursery
ZSRR - USSR

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